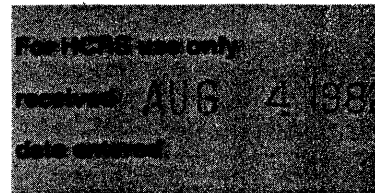


United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



## 1. Name

historic ~~HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS: M R A~~  
(PARTIAL INVENTORY: Historic and Architectural Properties) LASALLE PARK M R A

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication \_\_\_\_\_  
city, town St. Louis \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district #3--Richard Gephardt  
state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name See attached.

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. City Hall

street & number Market Street and Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis state MO 63103

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Architectural Survey of Historic title LaSalle Park selected properties  
has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no  
February 1977; revised, November 1979, 1700-28 Tucker, 1800-04 Tucker, 1112-20 Soulard,  
date March 1980, January 1982 and April 1982. ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.  
706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217

city, town St. Louis state MO 63101

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 1

Other properties determined eligible: 1112-20 Soulard; 1701-09 N. 11th; 1723-31 N. 11th; 1107-09 Soulard and 1000-02 Morrison.

2. State Historical Survey  
April 1983  
Historic Preservation Program  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
P. O. Box 176  
Jefferson City,

State

MO 65102

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource nomination includes six districts within the present-day boundaries of Tucker Boulevard on the west, an irregular line between Rutger and Hickory Streets on the north, Interstates 44/55 on the east and Emmet Street on the south. (See Architectural Survey Map of Historic LaSalle Park.) Settlement in the area began in the 1840s, a decade which saw St. Louis population jump from 16,469 to 77,860 and city limits expand to include LaSalle Park. In spite of the presence of St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church (dedicated in 1844), the first frame church of St. John Nepomuk (1855) and nearby employment for unskilled immigrants including the Mejer Cotton Factory (1848), development was sporadic in LaSalle Park until the 1860s.<sup>1</sup> The Civil War virtually halted new construction in St. Louis.<sup>2</sup> After the War construction resumed and a new fad--the mansard roof--gained immediate and lasting acceptance. Only a handful of the surviving buildings in LaSalle Park exhibit the materials and picturesque massing of the 1890s. Only one, Markham Memorial Church (1896), represents the "American Architecture" of Colonial Revival. From the outset, however, the neighborhood has been characterized by the predominance of red brick building materials. This preference crosses the sometimes subtle transitions of style and period as well as the more obvious differences in building types and social class.

"Soft-mud" brick making was the rule in St. Louis before the Civil War. Yards normally operated only during the summer with hand methods used for digging, tempering and molding the clay.<sup>3</sup> The product was irregular in shape, imperfect in size and fragile.<sup>4</sup> Rapid expansion of the available land for new housing at the city's periphery encouraged the establishment of small brick yards close to construction sites. The 1864 City Directory listed six brick yards within a few blocks of LaSalle Park; cast iron as structural material and ornamental flourish had been part of the neighborhood since the Pullis foundry was built at the southwest corner of Seventh and Hickory Streets in 1856. Remaining examples from this period include the vernacular, late-American Federal storefront and flats at the southwest corner of 11th and Lafayette (foreground Photo #41) and the four-family house at 1113-15 Emmet (far right-hand Photo #44). A more elaborate three-bay town house (foreground Photo #19) of two and one-half stories was built with a projecting wood cornice instead of the simple brick cornices of the two examples above. As rectangular window openings were gradually replaced by the segmental forms of early Victorian, contrasting stone lintels disappeared and the most modest buildings became virtually monochromatic. (Photo #22) Housing built for the growing middle class, however, was embellished with iron lintels, balconies, stone foundations and steps and decorative cornices. (Photos #21, 29 and 35) While working-class houses continued to be built with the familiar parapet, pitched roof and double chimney, after the Civil War new houses for the middle class sported mansard roofs. Some earlier houses were remodeled to fit the new image. (Photos #7 and 21)

Plates 25 (Photo #30) and 26 (Photo #1) from Compton & Dry's invaluable bird's-eye perspective of the city document the dense development in most of LaSalle Park in 1875. Land once given over to brick yards had been reclaimed and the yards moved to the south and west.<sup>5</sup> By Hopkins' insurance maps of 1884, new houses with terra cotta trim, pressed brick panels and with multi-colored slate on mansard roofs filled gaps in the streetscape and dwarfed their earlier neighbors. (Photo #45) Late-Victorian

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

building in LaSalle Park included the fanciful dormers and ornamental iron of the storefront at the northwest corner of 11th and Soulard (Photo #22) and culminated in the splendid but eccentric buildings at 911 Park (Photo #15) and 900 Rutger (Photo #16).

Many of the non-residential buildings which served the neighborhood have been lost. (See Section 8.) Although those which remain include examples from all periods of significance, they give only a hint of the cultural diversity which enlivened the neighborhood over time:

### St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church

Construction from plans drawn by Barnett, Breuster & West began in 1844. Although the Church was consecrated in 1845, the present narthex, tower and facade were not completed until a few years later. The Boy's School, now Press Building, was completed by 1860. The Rectory from 1857 flanking the church has been demolished. (See Architectural Survey Map, Photo #4 and Section 8; p. 2.) However, the east elevations of the Church and former Boy's School have not changed since Photo #4. Basilican in plan, the Church is of dark red brick trimmed with stone. Pilasters separate long, round-headed windows along the side walls. Two story pilasters define the corners and projecting central bay of the front elevation. Above the recessed central entrance is an alcove with a statue of the patron saint. The three bays on Ninth Street and eight bays on Park Avenue of the Press Building are articulated by two story, brick panels. Between brick quoins at the corners and flanking the entrance on the first floor, windows on Ninth Street and Park Avenue have been filled in with glass blocks.

### Meier Cotton Factory

Adolphus Meier's first cotton mill (1848) at this location was destroyed by fire in 1857. A drawing of the new building constructed the following year shows at least fourteen bays running south from the entrance with crenelated tower. A string course separated the first story from the two stories above; windows were small, round-headed openings. Above a bracketed, projecting cornice, chimney pots punctuated the roof line.<sup>6</sup> A major addition in 1862 expanded the mills north to Lafayette (then Soulard) Street. A current view of the Menard Street elevation perched above the interstate retaining wall (Photo #37) was taken from the Lafayette Street overpass. The elevation, reading from left to right, is composed of a five-bay element which replaced part of the 1858 building; the next eleven bays (much altered) and central tower are the remainder of that early structure. The final three bays at the far right-hand corner plus the thirteen bays between this section and the central tower were pictured in Compton & Dry.<sup>7</sup> The corner portion with rubble stone first story, brick quoins and corbelled cornice turns the corner and begins the progression west on Lafayette. (Photo #38) The rest of the Lafayette Street progression is a mishmash of additions and expansions culminating with an early house engulfed by the factory at the southeast corner of Lafayette and 11th Streets.



## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

### First German Presbyterian Church

The First German Presbyterian Church was founded in 1863 during the Civil War as a branch of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Until 1867, the congregation met in homes and stores in the vicinity of LaSalle Park. The cornerstone for the one story, red brick chapel at 1137 South Tenth Street was laid in 1866; the \$2,200 building was dedicated on May 3, 1867. An adjoining church (Photo #20) was completed between March 1st and September 17th in 1871 at a cost of \$6,200. Four-bay side elevations have arched windows recessed in arched brick panels; each bay is marked by pilasters which rise from stone foundation to corbel table. Attempts to add horizontal interest by patterned brick work plus the loss of the original steeple in the 1896 tornado give the front elevation a somewhat ungainly appearance. Behind the recessed, central entrance, the interior has been substantially altered.

### South St. Louis Turner Hall

The South St. Louis Turner Hall was the first neighborhood Turnverein organized in the city. Initially, Turners in St. Louis were considered the most liberal--if not godless--members of the German immigrant community but after the Civil War both image and reality became more conservative and social.<sup>9</sup> Turners, the best organized of the myriad organizations spawned by St. Louis' German-Americans, held city-wide meetings of members from each verein monthly. Men could not hold "passive" (social) membership in the Halls without showing cause why they could not participate in the gymnastic program.<sup>10</sup> Women's groups were affiliated with each Hall and hundreds of boys and girls participated in a wide range of activities. (See Section 8, p. 8.)

The first portion of the South St. Louis Turner Hall is identified by #12 on Plate 25 (Photo #30) from Compton & Dry. By Hopkins' insurance maps of 1883, an addition of three bays had been constructed. Another addition the following year (40 by 116 feet costing \$7,000) was designed by Henry E. Peipers.<sup>11</sup> In 1885, the Turners spent an additional \$5,700; a photograph from a 1905-06 publication (Photo #42) may include a 1905 building permit for \$5,600. Today, the cornerstone is illegible and the building more closely resembles the addition in 1943 for manufacturing. (See Architectural Survey Map for present site plan.) All traces of central pediment, bracketed cornice and string course had long since vanished before the building was acquired for conversion to housing. (Photo #31)

### Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church

The St. Louis architectural firm established by Alfred Grable around 1850<sup>12</sup> designed at least eighteen churches, many warehouses and commercial buildings, hospitals, stores, flats and expensive houses for the St. Louis elite on Vandeventer Place, Lafayette Square and the Central West End. Whether the choice of style for the new Menard Street Mission was influenced partly by budget or a desire on the part of the Trustees to present an architecture felt at that juncture to express "American" values cannot be determined. Nonetheless, this building is not typical of the firm's religious commissions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

AUG 4

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

An article announcing that the cornerstone for the Menard Street Mission had been laid in October 31, 1896 noted: "It is to be built of brick and stone, in a very substantial manner, in the Colonial style of architecture."<sup>13</sup> The building was to contain a large auditorium and an infant classroom "with all the arrangements necessary for a mission Sunday-school."<sup>14</sup> Reorganized as Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church in 1901 (See Page 11, Section 8.), the building is now the home of Obata Design. (Photo #33)

After the cut-through bringing 12th Street (now Tucker) south from the Central Business District (Photos #10 and 11) which demolished some of the former mansions north of the Judge Speck District, LaSalle Park changed very gradually (Photo #2) until the 1950s. (Photo #43) By 1970, clearance for public housing, highways and industrial expansion had isolated LaSalle Park from Lafayette Square to the west, Soulard to the east and south and the Central Business District to the north. (See Figure #1.) Regrettably, many fine buildings within the LaSalle Park area were lost to the bulldozer during the early phases of the Urban Renewal effort. Arson and unauthorized collection of architectural elements have also taken a substantial toll. When the decision was made to try and preserve the buildings in the Frenchtown District, a cyclone fence with entry point and guard were installed--not just for security but to indicate that something without local precedent was occurring.

### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Working-class housing developed more rapidly during this period in locations closer to the Mississippi River. Although some upper-class homes were built on Chouteau and to the north, most of the wealthy moved west of the commercial district--not south.

<sup>2</sup>General Fremont set up headquarters in a mansion on Chouteau staffed by slaves. A hospital and prison were also located close to LaSalle Park.

<sup>3</sup>As late as 1870, Hydraulic Press Brick was the only producer in St. Louis using the dry-press technique.

<sup>4</sup>Clarence N. Roberts, "History of the Structural Brick Industry in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review 46 (1952-53): 323.

<sup>5</sup>The closest brick yards listed in the 1875 City Directory were at Missouri, corner of Hickory; Geyer, corner of Missouri; and Missouri, corner of Park.

<sup>6</sup>The drawing appears in Edwards' Great West And Her Commercial Metropolis prospectus for Volume II, 1860.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

<sup>7</sup>In 1875 and for some time thereafter--perhaps as late as the conversion to Cordage Mills, the mass of the Menard Street elevation was set back from the central tower and corner portion.

<sup>8</sup>The chapel was sometimes referred to as the "Lecture Room". At the time Scharf was writing (1883), the Church numbered about fifty families with seventeen teachers attending to 150 Sunday School students.

<sup>9</sup>Audrey Louise Olson, "St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920: The Nature of an Immigrant Community and Its Relation to the Assimilation Process" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kansas, 1970), p. 146.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 142.

<sup>11</sup>Little is known about architect Henry E. Peipers. In 1888, he drew plans for a two story, ten room house constructed on St. Louis Avenue and for a store at Easton and Vandeventer. His office address in the 1890 City Directory was 522 Pine.

<sup>12</sup>Notes in John Bryan's handwriting from Landmarks' collection are as follows: "Republican, March 31, 1878: A. Grable . . . has been connected with the building interests of St. Louis for the past 25 years." In 1890, the City Directory lists Grable's residence on Lucas Place--an address of great distinction in the mid-nineteenth century.

<sup>13</sup>"Corner-Stone Laid," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 31 October 1896.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) assimilation

**Specific dates** 1840–1896

**Builder/Architect** Various

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource area is significant for architecture and almost 150 years of direct and continuous association with the political, religious, cultural and economic history of St. Louis. Although the resources which remain within the six districts are primarily mid- to late-nineteenth century residential buildings, the surviving religious, institutional, commercial and industrial structures are representative of the area's diversity over time: St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, dedicated in 1844; the St. Louis Cotton Factory, first built on this site in 1848; the German Presbyterian Church, 1867–71; the South St. Louis Turnverein, organized in 1869; the Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church, an outgrowth of a mission dating from 1875. The St. John Nepomuk Bohemian parish complex, seven buildings within the Multiple Resource boundary, was listed in the National Register in 1972. Soon thereafter, persistent intervention by preservationists during the mid-1970s caused a dramatic redirection in the LaSalle Park Urban Renewal plan and a major commitment to preservation by Ralston Purina.<sup>1</sup>

### ST. VINCENT'S DISTRICT

In 1836, Madame Julia Cerre Soulard (widow of surveyor Antoine Pierre Soulard) began subdividing the 667 acres left to her by her husband. Included in her Second Addition of 1838 was City Block 380 bounded by Decatur (now Ninth), Marion, Carroll and Fulton (now Eighth) Streets. The north half of that block was sold for one dollar to Bishop Rosati by Mme. Soulard on September 6, 1838, for the construction of a Catholic church to serve the city's near south side. Rosati then paid forty-five hundred dollars for the south half of the block intending to build a seminary adjacent to the church. The Bishop hoped to have both buildings completed by the spring of 1839 and signed an agreement with contractor Hugh O'Neil--builder of the first brick cathedral--to build rental property to help finance the project. O'Neil's first phase, ten joining buildings each 30 by 20 feet along the alley, was intended as kitchens and servants' quarters for three story houses to be constructed facing Carroll.<sup>2</sup> Plans for the church to be named Holy Trinity were drawn by Stuart Matthews and the foundations were completed by August 1839.<sup>3</sup> The financial panic of 1840 plus Rosati's departure from St. Louis leaving "appalling" debts stopped all work.<sup>4</sup>

Rosati's successor, Bishop Peter Richard Kenrick, moved seven seminarians into the alley structures and created a chapel for the growing German-speaking community by removing the partitions between the other three houses.<sup>5</sup> In 1843, Mme. Soulard gave her son Benjamin the twenty-room brick house of 1837 and adjoining lot on Decatur (now Ninth) Street in City Block 389. (Meriwether Lewis Clark, son of the explorer, was purportedly the designer of the house.) The Vincentian Fathers purchased both house and lot in February 1844, and on March 17, 1844, stones moved from the foundation of Trinity Church and a cornerstone were formally blessed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

as St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church. The design of the church has traditionally been attributed to Meriwether Lewis Clark, but recent research indicates that the plans were drawn by Barnett, Breuster & Wast.<sup>6</sup> (George I. Barnett, described in Withey's Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) as the leading architect in Missouri for more than fifty years, was also the architect for St. Mary of Victories (1843-44) attributed to Franz Saler.) Stuart Matthews, designer of the ill-fated Trinity Church, was awarded the construction contract for St. Vincent's. The church was consecrated on November 16, 1845. A few years later the present narthex and facade were added.<sup>7</sup> The Rectory (1427 S. Ninth) was completed in 1857; the Boy's School (1405 S. Ninth) was finished by 1860.

Plate 26 from Compton & Dry's 1875 bird's-eye view of St. Louis (Photo #1) shows St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane at #13 on the block originally planned for Trinity Church. Julia Soulard's house of 1837 is keyed with numbers 8 and 9 referring to the names of the tenants paying rent to the Vincentians. Immediately north of the house are the Rectory (#11), the Church (#10) and the Boy's School (#12). Records at St. Vincent's show between 2,500 and 3,500 baptisms per year from 1854 through 1884. By 1904, the year of the St. Louis World's Fair, baptisms still numbered 2,100 in spite of nearby devastation from the 1896 tornado. Baptisms then began a steady decline although 750 were still recorded in 1943. An aerial view from about that date (Photo #2) includes the parish complex and the Soulard mansion in a neighborhood still part of Soulard. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the church in 1944, St. Vincent's priest received the following telegram from President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

The founding of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul a century ago and the opening of the school a year later emphasize the blessings of freedom of religion and freedom of education which are cornerstones of our national structure. I trust the commemoration of these worthy anniversaries will inspire all who participate with a renewed sense of appreciation of the heritage of freedom which is ours as a result of the vision and foresight of the fathers of the constitution. My hearty greeting to you, to the congregation and to all friends of St. Vincent's.<sup>8</sup>

In the wake of Federal post-World War II enthusiasms, the city's first comprehensive plan published in 1947 proposed demolition and new construction for all of what is presently LaSalle Park, Lafayette Park, most of Soulard and a system of Interstate Highways. The April 36, 1952, Post-Dispatch reported in the story "Highway Divides Historic Parish" that: "The Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, erected in 1844 at Ninth and Park Avenue, now faces blocks of rubble as the razing of buildings proceeds for the Third Street Highway." Part of that rubble was the Soulard mansion. A photograph taken from the roof of the former shoe factory (now Welsh Baby Carriage Factory) built on the site of the St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane records a final look at the retaining wall of the mansion. (Photo #3) The author of the 125th anniversary publication of the parish in 1969 observed:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

From 1944 to the present, Saint Vincent's has seen many changes. The bustling Ozark Expressway has cut a swath across the south-east parish boundaries; an influx of newcomers has greatly affected the balance of the neighborhood; public housing has created a barrier which separates the Lafayette Park residents of the parish from those east of 12th Street. . . And there was a time when the school building thronged with pupils whose voices rang through the halls; today, the enrollment is less than one hundred. Soon, in fact, there will be no students at all, for Saint Vincent's Grade School is closing. . . It was Msgr. van Tourenhout who made the prediction twenty-five years ago that Saint Vincent's would again be the center of an energetic, active, rebuilt neighborhood. Through the efforts of the Ten Park Neighborhood Improvement Association, this prophecy is being realized, since plans for urban renewal have been made.<sup>9</sup>

LaSalle Park was declared an Urban Renewal Area in March 1969; Ralston Purina's decision to stay in the city and rebuild their world headquarters on Chouteau was key to the creation of the 137 acre project. The first phase of the project was not approved for HUD funding until 1972 and by that date the parish was again threatened by highway expansion to within ten feet of the Rectory. After a series of heated public meetings and political intrigues, a compromise was struck wherein the retaining wall would be lowered and faced with red brick to match the church complex. A photograph from the mid-1970s (Photo #4) recorded what most thought to be an inclusive City Landmark designated by the Landmarks & Urban Design Commission in 1971.<sup>10</sup> In a curious twist of fate, however, the actual minutes of the Commission--not noted at that juncture for completeness--list only the Church, an oversight which would assist in the demolition of the Rectory in the late-seventies.

Today, the view of the Church from Tenth Street is blocked by a non-contributing Auditorium constructed in 1940. (Photo #5) Viewed from Park Avenue (Photo #6), the Church's Italianate tower rises above the red brick Grade School constructed in 1878. In addition to classrooms, the School housed the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in the attic with kitchen in the basement until their move across the street in 1902. To the right of the School in Photo #6, work is underway to renovate the house at 922 Park Avenue as the new parish Rectory. 922 Park was built as a residence for the Christian Brothers who taught at the Boy's School on Ninth Street. The Vincentians' decision to move into the house should conclude a series of attempts to move the building to another site, demolish the Boy's School (now Press Building) on Ninth and widen Park Avenue.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

The former Backer House at 1413 S. Tenth appears in Compton & Dry but the Backer name, in one of their remarkably few errors, is assigned to the wrong house. Mathias Backer, along with Louis Fusz, owned a lucrative flour business. The house, complete with mansard added later, was converted to a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1902. A current photograph (Photo #7) shows the former Backer house on the right. The three bay, mansard town houses in the center of the photograph were all completed before Hopkins' map of 1883. The largest of the three, 1421 S. Tenth, is the house incorrectly attributed to Backer in Compton & Dry but actually built by Gerhardt Droege, a dry goods merchant. Although the roofline and wood cornice are continuous with the two adjoining buildings to the north, dormer pediments and brick differ. The two remaining houses in the District are on Menard Street. (Photo #8) The one on the right, 1422-20, was built before Compton & Dry; its neighbor to the north was constructed after Compton & Dry (1875) but before Hopkins' (1883). A comparison of the two front elevations shows only minor changes in vernacular building during those years. The difference in plan, however, plus the recessed central door at 1416-18 suggest that exterior gallery and entrances to second floor flats had been superseded by interior stairs. Boarded, awaiting renovation, the houses look out over Ray Leisure Park and Playground.

JUDGE SPECK DISTRICT

Charles Speck (1827-1896) came to St. Louis with his family in part of the first wave of German immigrants in the 1830s. After college education at his birthplace in Bonn, Speck returned to St. Louis and established a thriving toy business with his widowed mother.<sup>11</sup> In 1850, he was one of the founders of the city's first German gymnastic society--the St. Louis Turnverein--whose abolitionist members would play an important role in the early days of the Civil War in St. Louis. Speck expanded his business to include wholesale imported dry goods and by 1865, he was living on four acres in an exclusive enclave in LaSalle Park. The 1866 city census listed a household of twenty-six, including numerous offspring and servants, in the mansion on Winter (now Morrison) Street. The house may have been built in 1852 by Daniel D. Page, former Mayor of St. Louis and a pre-eminent figure in the financial establishment of the city before his empire crumbled in 1855.<sup>12</sup> (Page's son-in-law and partner Henry D. Bacon had built a substantial house on Winter Street in 1847.) Page's Southern Addition of 1856 was sold by Page and his wife Deborah to a consortium of St. Louisans including James B. Eads, Charles K. Dickson and William S. Nelson for \$120,000 on May 30, 1857. (This land is now the Frenchtown District.)

In 1871, Speck was elected to a term as presiding justice of the County Court. The first three houses on Autumn, now Rutger, were built by Speck in 1874. By then he was President of the Lafayette Mutual Building Association. In 1875, he deeded 1104 Autumn to his daughter Laura and her husband Vernon Knapp, a lawyer and member of the family of the publishers of the Missouri Republican. Plate 26

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

from Compton & Dry (Photo #1) shows the brand-new houses at the southwest corner of Autumn and Stoddard, Speck's mansion (#16) and Bacon's former mansion (#15) owned by the industrialist and railroad developer Oliver Garrison. Other names of note on Winter Street included Bates, Morrison, Wainwright and Maguire.

Between 1883 and 1899 Speck sold the lots for the remainder of the houses in the row. The first, with a frontage of fifty feet, went to Mrs. Ida Kissell for twenty-seven hundred dollars with the stipulation that she would build "neat buildings with stone front toward Autumn Street." Speck also stipulated that for a period of thirty years there be "no tenement of any description...any wall of which shall approach nearer than twenty feet to the front line of said premises on Autumn Street" and for forbade any "Family Grocery, Apothecary Shop, Coffee House, Eating House, Restaurant, Beer House, Dram Shop, Steam Engine for Manufacturing, Theatre, Circus, or any other business of Amusement."<sup>13</sup> The lots for the houses from 1112-1116 were sold by 1889 and carried similar restrictions except that "either a Stone or ornamental Stock brick front" was permitted.

After his retirement from business in 1883, Charles Speck was Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis district--a position he held until his death in 1896. Numerous St. Louis business and civic leaders attended his funeral services at the house on Autumn. Their names were French, Anglo-American and German--Provenchere, Wainwright, Shepley, Yeatman, Crunden, Lemp, Orthwein, etc.--a reflection of the extent to which successful German immigrants like Speck had moved into the circles of St. Louis elite.

The Charles Speck house was demolished in 1909 and the site paved over when 12th Street was cut through Chouteau from the east. Two photographs taken in 1919 record demolition at Chouteau for the cut through. (Photos #9 and #10) A view taken after 12th Street was opened to traffic in 1923 from the approximate site of the Wainwright House looks north toward downtown with the silhouette of the new Bell Telephone Building clouded by smoke. Families are strolling along the center of Mestres Park with its newly planted trees and shrubs. (Photo #11)

By the 1930s occupants of the row on Rutger were factory and brewery workers with more than one family living in each house. Gradually, this edge of the Multiple Resource area became more and more industrial. In 1956, the Darst Webbe housing project was built on land which once included the Henry Bacon House. The mansion occupied by the Bates and Tebbetis households at the southwest corner of 11th and Morrison had become the Kingdom House Social Center.<sup>14</sup> At the beginning of the LaSalle Urban Renewal Project in 1969, there were thirteen buildings on the south side of Rutger between 11th and 12th Streets. (Photo #12) Today there are nine. (Photo #13) In the foreground are the three graceful town houses built by Speck in 1874. Original window openings, cornice, dormers and slate roof have all survived. The next grouping of three stone-front houses at 1106-10 Rutger dates from 1883. The last three houses of red brick (1112-16) form a transition from the crisp urban town house to the more picturesque tastes of the early 1890s.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

AUG 4

DATE ENTERED

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

Although "historic" street lights have been installed and Rutger closed by cul de sac at 12th Street, the proximity of the "Projects" plus the relative isolation of this District before construction of low-rise housing for the elderly in City Block 466W have made this the most difficult District to market to "rehabbers".

### FRENCHTOWN DISTRICT

The financial misfortunes of Page and Bacon forced Page in 1857 to sell his Addition of 1856--a meadow bounded by the present-day Hickory Street on the north, the alley behind Ninth Street on the east, Park Avenue on the south and 11th Street on the west. Speculative purchases of lots and some building occurred before the Civil War. The 1860 census showed a mixture of American and foreign-born merchants and manufacturers living on Hickory and Morrison, then Winter, Streets including architectural iron foundry proprietor Thomas Pullis and surveyor Julius Pitzman. The District was densely developed with street trees, especially on Winter, of some stature by the time of Compton & Dry's 1875 publication. (Photo #1)

All buildings on Park Avenue between Stoddard (11th Street) and South (Tenth Street) have been razed. With the notable exception of 911 Park, all buildings in a current view looking east from Tenth to Ninth Streets along Park Avenue (Photo #14) were completed before 1875. Exterior renovation of the high-Victorian town house at 911 Park pictured in the center of Photo #15 was a Bi-Centennial project of Ralston Purina and Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.<sup>15</sup> Holes in the street-scape on Park will be filled with housing similar to that seen under construction immediately behind 911 Park on Morrison. Ralston's world headquarters at Checkerboard Square on Chouteau are visible at the far left-hand; at the right, a glimpse of the Arch. The individual most responsible for arriving at an infill design solution which satisfied the District's residents was also responsible for rescuing the elaborate storefront at 900 Rutger. (Photo #16)

This property (with only a small house set back from the property line) was deeded for five thousand dollars to Joseph M. Ghio in 1875 by the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company whose director lived around the corner on Tenth Street. Ghio, a wine and liquor merchant and saloon keeper, rented the house until 1885 when it was sold for only thirty-five hundred dollars to John Schwerzler, grocer and saloon keeper. (Schwerzler lived next door at 902 Rutger from 1889 through 1894.) In 1895, Schwerzler leased 900 Rutger to John G. Schobel, a baker; Schwerzler's daughter then sold the property to Schobel in 1907 for ninety-five hundred dollars.<sup>16</sup> The iron work on 900 Rutger was produced by Union Iron and Foundry, listed in City Directories from 1888 through 1913. Based on the conjecture that tenant Schobel would not have risked such a substantial investment to Schwerzler's property, Landmarks dates the front portion at 1894. The building re-opened in 1981 after years of standing vacant. Developer Mark Conner has his office on the first floor with rental units above. Another Conner project is diagonally across the street

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE 6

at 823-815 Rutger. (Photo #17) Both of these buildings appeared in Compton & Dry; a unit in one has been purchased by a young St. Louis banker. Next to Conner's infill in the 900 block of Rutger is a grouping of houses at 919-25 Rutger. (Photo #18) The house on the right is one of the few in the District constructed after 1895. The tiny two bay flounder in the center is dwarfed by the double town house to the left. A view of 920-1000 Rutger (Photo #19) looks past the former German Presbyterian Church and low-rise housing for the elderly to the high-rise projects on the west side of Tucker (12th Street).

The German Presbyterian Church, misnamed First German Lutheran on Plate 27 from Compton & Dry, was built on land purchased by Pastor Adalbert Vander Lippe with funds sent from Germany. The cornerstone for the chapel on the lot at the southwest corner of Tenth and Rutger was laid in 1866. The little chapel at 1337 S. Tenth cost twenty-two hundred dollars and was dedicated in 1867. The adjoining church, 1000 Rutger, was completed at a cost of sixty-two hundred dollars in 1871. The original steeple was lost in the 1896 tornado and in 1916, the church became the Tenth Street Mission.<sup>17</sup> In 1946, the property was sold to the Lutheran Church of the Holy Comforter, Missouri Synod. A non-contributing classroom addition to the west of the Church has been converted to the offices of Waits & Mindreau, architects, who have prepared a design for conversion of the Church and Chapel's seventy-four hundred square feet for office tenants for owner Barbara Lounsbury Donohue. Meanwhile, the exterior of the simple, red brick Gothic Revival Church (Photo #20) has been stabilized to prevent further deterioration.

The view looking northeast from the Church captures a splendid collection of houses built circa 1863. (Photo #21) (Mansards were added to each end of the row at a later date; the side wall of the house in the foreground, 1314 S. Tenth, shows clear evidence of the old roof line.) The house at 1302 was the residence of George Schlosstein, director of the St. Louis House Building Company. Established some time prior to 1861, the company built many of the houses in LaSalle Park, including this row and made loans for purchase. (The "turn key" new housing, "LaSalle Village", built in the Urban Renewal Area is visible in the far left of the photograph.)

After preservation became part of the Urban Renewal plan, the storefront at 1000 Morrison with iron front crafted at the nearby Pullis foundry was renovated to serve as the marketing office for the District. Both 1000 Morrison and its surviving neighbor to the west, 1004 Morrison (Photo #22) were built after Hopkins' map of 1883. Looking east across the brick-paved Tenth Street Mall (Photo #23), the number 1302 incised on the stone course above the basement is still visible on the former house (circa 1860) of builder George Schlosstein. Ralston's renovation of the marketing office and houses in Photo #23 was tangible evidence to prospective buyers that the District would, in fact, be revived. A view showing both sides of Morrison culminating at Ninth Street (Photo #24) includes on the near left-hand the only infill completed in the District before Conner's project on Rutger.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

AUG

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 7

In the foreground of Photo #25 is one of the most fascinating but problematic houses in the District. 905 Morrison, then Winter, is identified in Plate 26 from Compton & Dry (Photo #1) by #30 and the name Dr. Hauck. The first City Directory listing Charles Hauck's residence at that address is 1867. By 1869, both office and residence are listed at 905 Winter. The next year (and for the decade following) the office address returns to 113 S. Second Street. Most intriguing, however, is the 1859 City Directory listing surveyor Julius Pitzman--the man who would lay out the private streets of St. Louis and shape the form of residential enclaves throughout the country.<sup>18</sup> From 1859 through 1867--the first year Dr. Hauck is listed at 905 Winter--Pitzman is listed on the north side of Winter at the corner of Ninth Street. In 1867, Pitzman is listed at 930 Winter--across the street and west in the same block. While there is another building (since demolished) on the southwest corner of Winter and Ninth in Compton & Dry, that building faced Ninth Street, not Winter. Legal entanglements have so far prevented the restoration of this important property.<sup>19</sup> Perhaps when a thorough investigation is made of the structure, 905 Morrison can be conclusively identified as the Pitzman/Hauck House, 1858-1867.

A view on the south side of the street looking east (Photo #26) shows street trees once again planted on Morrison Avenue. To the east between 1224 and 1230 S. Ninth Street, the industrial zone is visible behind the alley (Photo #27). The house with the mansard at 1224 S. Ninth was built after 1883. The others remaining on S. Ninth (Photo #28) were shown in Compton & Dry. The buildings on Hickory are among the oldest in the District. The house at the far right-hand in Photo #29 at 916 Hickory was built by John R. Pullis for five thousand dollars in 1859.<sup>20</sup> Thomas and his brother Christian Pullis came to St. Louis in 1839 and established T. R. Pullis & Bros. Foundry. In 1854, another brother (John) arrived and a second plant was built at the southeast corner of Eighth and Hickory in 1856-59. Renamed C. and T. R. Pullis and Bros. or Mississippi Iron Works that plant is visible belching smoke in Compton & Dry. Christian, banished and imprisoned during the Civil War, returned to St. Louis after the War only to die of cholera in the 1866 epidemic. Thomas continued to expand the business and his son Thomas, Jr. opened a branch in Chicago in 1892. The LaSalle Park foundry was decimated in the 1896 tornado.

With the decline of the neighborhood in the twentieth century, 916 Hickory became a boarding house before being purchased by the Simon family--members of the last immigrant group (Lebanese) to arrive in LaSalle Park.<sup>21</sup> The ornamental iron porch which once graced the front elevation of Pullis' house was moved to the west elevation during renovation by the District's first new resident in 1977. Lintels above the slender openings on Hickory are also iron. The elegantly restored town house next door at 912 Hickory was built in 1868 by Gustavus F. Mueller, partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Meyer & Meister. William C. Popp, architect and builder, bought the house from Mueller in 1880 and lived there until the early 1900's.<sup>22</sup> The Mueller House is now owned by an executive at Ralston Purina. The house at 908 Hickory has also been carefully restored. Presumably the iron lintels were originally supplied by neighbor Pullis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

The term "Frenchtown" was once loosely applied to the general area on the city's near south side where members of the families of early French settlers built houses in the country. The houses have long since vanished but some names survive on streets north of the District: Chouteau, Cerre, Gratiot, Papin. Paul Street, between Eighth and Ninth running from Chouteau to Hickory, disappeared with the industrial phase of the Urban Renewal project. LaSalle, once Amelia, is now Lebanon Drive. Clearly, the first residents of the Frenchtown District were overwhelmingly German, not French, but the use of the name Frenchtown commemorates the success of the city's earliest residents and enjoys the blessing of the District's newest.

TURNVEREIN DISTRICT

Plate 25 from Compton & Dry's 1875 bird's-eye view (Photo #30) includes land woven together from the Soulard family Additions between 1836 and 1841. Henry G. Soulard's estate still occupied the city block bounded by State (then 12th, now Tucker) on the east, Lafayette (now Soulard) on the south, Closey (13th) on the west and Soulard (now Lafayette) on the north. Two blocks west of Soulard's house, City Hospital--rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1856--diagonally closed the axis at the end of Soulard Street. Identified by #9 at the southwest corner of Carroll and Buel (now Tenth) Street is Carroll Public School. Constructed in 1866 with a seating capacity of 1,160 --still one of the largest in the city in 1875--Carroll School district boundaries were Park Avenue on the north, the river to the east, Lafayette (now Soulard) on the south and Rosatti (now 11th) on the west. Across the street at the northwest corner is the South St. Louis Turner Hall (#12). Organized in September 1869, "through the tireless efforts of Mr. Francis P. Becker,"<sup>23</sup> the South St. Louis group was the second oldest Turnverein in the city. By 1883, three more bays running north on Buel had been added.<sup>24</sup> In 1887, the year a drawing school of "freehand and geometrical linear" was added to classes offered for children ten years and older, the South St. Louis Turnverein had 477 paid members. George Wittich, director of Physical Culture at the South St. Louis Turnverein, was appointed the first Supervisor of Physical Education in the St. Louis Public Schools in 1891. A 1905-06 publication by the Turnverein reports a membership of 650 with over 850 boys and girls plus 120 ladies attending gymnastic classes. A photograph of the hall in that publication shows a towering pediment with Renaissance flourish over the central bay on Menard Street of the original building; a full-page photograph of young Louis Kittlaus, Physical Director, prefaces the announcement that the school of physical training would re-open on September 5, 1905, after an addition to the gym of five thousand dollars.

Little more than a decade later the building was sold to a machine shop company; "mens sana in corpore sano" in any language was no longer popular if associated with Germans. In 1948, Louis Kittlaus, Jr. (sporting a mustache much like his father's in the 1905-06 publication) wrote the following words on the occasion of the National

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 9

Turner's Centennial held in St. Louis:

As a result of the war, the attention of the American people has been focused on the critical need for fitness. Also, the delinquency problem has emphasized the importance of recreation. Since the Turner program basically makes contributions to these needs in the life of the American people, much can be done at this time to publicize our aims. The contributions that the Turner program makes to the American way of life are too little known to the citizens of the United States.<sup>25</sup>

The only Turner Halls in St. Louis to survive both World Wars were the Concordia at 13th and Arsenal, the Southwest at Potomac and Ohio and the North St. Louis on Salisbury Street in Hyde Park.<sup>26</sup>

The old South St. Louis Turner Hall after a sixteen thousand dollar addition in 1943 changed use from machine shop to printing shop in 1947. In 1974, the building was used for the manufacture of gaskets. Acquired for conversion to thirty-six condominiums, the Turnverein is the first (and probably the last) project in the country to be constructed under a 312 multi-family loan program with a 3 percent interest rate. Sale prices range from \$29,000 to \$58,000. A current photograph of the project (Photo #31) illustrates the Menard elevation above the Interstate highway. A promotional banner is attached at the roof line of the original, three bay structure. The interior of the circa 1881 addition has been demolished to form an interior courtyard and provide additional light for the loft units. An earlier project also developed by City Equity with Claybour Associates as architects comprises the remaining buildings in the District. Dubbed "Genevieve Gardens" by one of the investors in the project,<sup>27</sup> the eleven buildings have been rehabilitated as rental housing. All of the buildings facing Menard (Photo #32) were constructed before Hopkins' map of 1883. Several are shown in Compton & Dry including the curious little house at 1514. Frederick Voelpel, a carpenter, is listed at this address as early as 1869. If he built the house, and it is probable that he did, one can only assume that his knowledge of symmetry improved with the advancement of his occupation. The grassy expanse of Ray Leisure Park and Playground is in the foreground of Photo #32; residents of Genevieve Gardens, however, were provided decks and common space in the rear.

MARKHAM MEMORIAL DISTRICT

The focal point of this small District is the former Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church building located at the northeast corner of Menard and Julia Streets. The church was an outgrowth of a mission Sunday school at Ninth and Barry Streets working during the "darkened days of the Civil War."<sup>28</sup> With the closing of the Sunday school in 1875, the students' teacher (William H. Markham) agreed to organize a new mission which met first in a Methodist church at Eighth

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 10

and Chouteau. In 1877, the Sunday school was moved to the hall over the Soulard Market building and was adopted as a mission of the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church in 1884. After destruction of the market building by the 1896 tornado, plans for a new building for the mission were drawn by St. Louis architects Grable, Weber & Groves. The 50 by 100 foot, two story building was to be in the newly popular "Colonial" style in red brick and stone with a slate roof. The cost was estimated at eleven thousand dollars.<sup>29</sup> (The firm's commission to design a replacement building for the prestigious Union Club leveled by the tornado at the southeast corner of Lafayette and Jefferson also produced a design in the Colonial Revival rather than Victorian mode.<sup>30</sup>) The new Menard Street Mission was first occupied for the Christmas Festival in 1896 but was not dedicated until May 3, 1897, when all debts had been paid. The actual cost excluding land ran close to thirteen thousand dollars.<sup>31</sup>

Reportedly the largest Presbyterian mission in the country before the tornado struck, Sunday school attendance at the market building location on April 1, 1896, had been registered at 1,321 pupils plus fifty-seven officers and teachers. Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan was often quoted as remarking that "the restraining influence of the Soulard Market Mission is worth one hundred policemen a year to that part of the city."<sup>32</sup> At the dedication for the new building, more than one thousand people attended a program lasting over two hours during which the benefits to be derived from the mission were extolled, hymns sung and the scriptures read. Assuming that the children attending this mission received their primary education at public rather than parochial schools, it is useful to analyze data assembled by the School Board in 1878-79.<sup>33</sup> Carroll School which stood on the same block where the new Mission would be built had a total enrollment of 1,429 students. 1,075 were born in St. Louis; only 42 were German-born. Only 29 of the pupils at Madison were born in Germany; 1,207 were born in St. Louis. A comparison by occupation of parent or guardian between pupils at Carroll School and Madison School, which served a district north of Park Avenue including the Judge Speck and French-town Districts, offers some significant differences in socio-economic backgrounds at the two schools:

	<u>Carroll</u>	<u>Madison</u>
TOTAL ENROLLMENT . . . . .	1,429 . . . . .	1,782 . . . . .
Mechanics. . . . .	455 . . . . .	310 . . . . .
Laborers . . . . .	264 . . . . .	197 . . . . .
Misc. . . . .	164 . . . . .	40 . . . . .
Clerks . . . . .	60 . . . . .	103 . . . . .
Draymen/teamsters. . . . .	53 . . . . .	40 . . . . .
Merchants. . . . .	45 . . . . .	292 . . . . .
Saloon keepers . . . . .	40 . . . . .	85 . . . . .
Professionals. . . . .	38 . . . . .	85 . . . . .
Seamstresses . . . . .	37 . . . . .	51 . . . . .

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 11

Confectioners . . . . .	32. . . . .	22
Agents. . . . .	31. . . . .	63
Manufacturing . . . . .	28. . . . .	217
Laundresses . . . . .	27. . . . .	29
Public Officers . . . . .	21. . . . .	63
Farmers/gardeners . . . . .	15. . . . .	17
Butchers . . . . .	13. . . . .	33
Boardinghouse/ hotel keeps . . . . .	2. . . . .	23
Boatmen . . . . .	2. . . . .	14
Artists . . . . .	2. . . . .	7

Members of the Board of Education represented each of the twenty-eight wards in the city. The Third Ward (now Seventh) was represented by Henry Schweidkhardt who lived in the Madison School district at 1019 Hickory.

The Mission was renamed Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church after Markham's death in 1901.<sup>34</sup> William H. Markham's motto "The whole East end of the City for Christ" meant the persuasion and conversion to Protestantism of working-class immigrants' children. From 1907 through 1925, Markham Memorial was published weekly with information about the "socialized ministry" of the church in the "industrial and immigrant communities of the Soulard Market District of South St. Louis."<sup>35</sup> "Socialization" involved stressing the same virtues of self-discipline and punctuality required by the Public Schools as part of the Americanization of the second generation.

In 1947, the Presbytery purchased the house north of the church for use as the Markham Neighborhood Institute but the annual school picnic was held in Carondelet Park in far south St. Louis. Nine years later, the Markham Memorial left the desolation created by the Highway Department and merged with Carondelet Presbyterian.

Both the Markam Church and house to the north have been substantially remodeled for office space with a central, recessed entry added between the buildings. (Photo #33) Obata Design, located in the Markham church building, has created some of the most dramatic and lush contemporary interior space in the city. Although a composition roof has replaced the original of slate, renovation of the exterior of Grable, Weber & Groves' 1896 building was accomplished with finesse and sensitivity. Constructed after 1883, the north wall of the building next door has been transformed by a projecting glass curtain wall. Openings on the front elevation at the first story have been altered; dormers in the composition-covered mansard are new. A view of the houses remaining on Lafayette Avenue in the District (Photo #34) looks north on Menard Street past the Markham Building to Genevieve Gardens. These houses, 1023-17 Lafayette, were all pictured in Compton & Dry. The row at 1026-30 Julia has been rehabilitated for condominiums. (Photo #35) Cornice, dormers and composition roof are new. The rear elevation of a school in the St. John Nepomuk District is visible at the left.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 12

A photograph taken in 1952 from the roof of the Cordage Mill at Menard and Lafayette Streets affords a last glimpse of the neighborhood served by Markham Memorial. (Photo #36) Above the rooftops of the dense, two and three story brick buildings on Menard and Tenth Streets looms the vast Brown Shoe Company factory (now Welsh Baby Carriage Company) constructed (1899 and 1906) on the site of St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane. To the left of the factory is a grove of tall trees surrounding Julia Soulard's house with the tower of St. Vincent's Church in the background.

### CORDAGE MILL DISTRICT

The first cotton mill on this site (1848) was destroyed by fire in 1857 and the following year the oldest portion of the present building was constructed for the St. Louis Cotton Factory. Measuring 150 by 100 feet the new building was described as completely fireproof with "nothing but brick, iron and stone used in its construction."<sup>36</sup> In 1875, the mill is identified by #6 on Plate 25 (Photo #30) from Compton & Dry and the authors lavish the following words about its importance: "Probably no branch of industry stands more prominent for its magnitude and importance in our city, than the St. Louis Cotton Factory, situated on Menard Street, and extending from Lafayette to Soulard Streets."<sup>37</sup> At that writing the mills employed 20 men, 275 women and girls and 25 boys with total average wages of only \$1,650 per week or \$5.00 per person per week. The President of this lucrative enterprise was Adolphus Meier--born in Bremen, Germany, in 1810. His father, an affluent and influential attorney, sent Adolphus to Switzerland to complete his education. After three years with a large banking house in Bremen, Adolphus set up his own shipping business including freighting emigrants bound for the United States. A year and one-half after his marriage in 1835, he, his wife and infant left Bremen for St. Louis where he opened a hardware store.<sup>38</sup> Adolphus was a typical representative of German immigrants in the 1830s. Often well-educated and professionally trained they found almost immediate success in a small city experiencing its first real surge of growth.<sup>39</sup> Meier became an early member of the Merchants' Exchange and a supporter of railroad connections to and from St. Louis.

The mills changed ownership several times during the 1890s and in 1899 were rebuilt and expanded by the American Manufacturing Company as the St. Louis Cordage Mills. An article in the St. Louis Republic from May 5, 1904, is titled "St. Louis Cordage Company an Exposition in Itself" in reference to the World's Fair, or St. Louis Exposition, underway at that time. The story describes the plant as "equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of manila and sisal rope, lath yarn and specialties." The President of the company stressed that "...the St. Louis Cordage Company does all in its power for the convenience of its employees. An experienced physician visits the mills each day at noon and should anyone be sick, free medical treatment is given. The mills are well ventilated and contain the best of sanitary plumbing."<sup>40</sup> The mills also had their own machine shops, blacksmith and woodworking shop, a small dormitory and an abundance of nearby workers needing unskilled jobs.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

AUG

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 13

Conversion of the mills has been under discussion for several years; the present proposal calls primarily for office use. A view of the 11th Street elevation (Photo #39) includes a school in the St. John Nepomuk District which is also visible in a streetscape of the west side of 11th Street. (Photo #40) In the foreground of Photo #40 is the corner grocery store once operated by John Huber. All the buildings at the southwest corner of 11th and Lafayette were pictured in Compton & Dry. (Photo #41) A view of the northeast corner of Emmet and 12th Streets documents prototypical two story, red brick houses with pitched roofs and parapet walls ascending to double chimney. (Photo #43) The oldest, at 1113-15 Emmet, has rectangular openings and stone lintels associated with Federal/vernacular. Moving north on 12th after the intrusion (recently demolished) at 1822-30 in the foreground of Photo #44 is a small-scale house shown in Compton & Dry followed by larger-scale mansards, now deteriorating, built by 1883. The east side of 12th between Lafayette and Soulard Streets was undeveloped in 1875. By 1883, Hopkins' map shows the first two buildings, 1728-22, in the foreground of Photo #45. St. John Nepomuk Hall is visible at the far left-hand.

According to Ruth Crawford's publication on immigrants in St. Louis in 1916, the boundaries of "Bohemian Hill" were Park on the north, Broadway on the east, Allen on the south and 18th Street on the west.<sup>41</sup> Although as many as one-half of the Czechs in St. Louis may have left the Catholic Church,<sup>42</sup> the visible center of their community was St. John Nepomuk Church. (The first frame church was built in 1854; a separate school building was dedicated in 1869.) Relaxation of Austrian emigration laws in 1867 coincided with Missouri's attempt to "repair the losses sustained through desolation of war" by creating and funding a Board of Immigration. One of the members of that Board was a successful immigrant from Prague. Anti-clerics, Czech Free-thinkers in the tradition of John Huss, formed separate fraternal/benevolent societies in St. Louis. Many were active in the socialist Workingmen's Party which locally organized a general strike in 1877.<sup>43</sup> Czech emigration to St. Louis slowed after 1880 but enrollment at St. John Nepomuk school continued to increase. By 1885, after a second school was built, enrollment stood at 465. Only a year before a new Czech Church was built at Oregon and Arsenal Streets (1895), school enrollment at St. John Nepomuk had climbed to eight hundred. Just months after extensive damage by the 1896 tornado, parishioners at St. John Nepomuk had rebuilt their church and "Bohemian Hill" remained a dense, ethnic enclave until well after World War I when the automobile accelerated assimilation.<sup>44</sup>

The name "LaSalle Park" has none of the flavor of the people who built the neighborhood. Park Avenue runs west past Lafayette Park into railroak yards beyond Grand Avenue. LaSalle as a street continues to exist in Lafayette Square but has been renamed Lebanon Drive in LaSalle Park. Nonetheless, LaSalle Park has become a distinct geographical area known locally and nationally as the new/old neighborhood promoted by Ralston Purina--a model of corporate America's coming of age in Preservation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

AUG 1

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 14

### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Raynor M. Warner et al., Business and Preservation (New York: Inform, Inc., 1978), p. 156.

<sup>2</sup>John E. Rybolt, C.M., "Kenrick's First Seminary," Missouri Historical Review 71 (January 1977): 139-155.

<sup>3</sup>Laure Oelsen, "George I. Barnett" (M. A. thesis, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973), p. 73.

<sup>4</sup>Rybolt, p. 145.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., 148.

<sup>6</sup>Born in England in 1815, George I. Barnett left for the United States and settled in St. Louis in 1839. According to James Cox, Barnett was employed by Clark in 1840 to assist in planning St. Vincent's. Other sources cited by Oelsen in her thesis indicate that Clark was not involved. Early records discovered by Mary Stiritz, Research Associate for Landmarks Association, show payments to Barnett for both St. Mary of Victories and St. Vincent's. Barnett's later and more elaborate church buildings have all be demolished.

<sup>7</sup>The architect is presumed to have been Franz Saler.

<sup>8</sup>President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Telegram to Pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 1944, from the Archives of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Louis, MO.

<sup>9</sup>Parish of Saint Vincent de Paul, Church of Saint Vincent de Paul: 125th Anniversary, 1844-1969 (St. Louis: Parish of the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul, 1969), unpagged.

<sup>10</sup>Letters and other tesimony during the highway crisis of the early 1970s include many references to the three-building complex as an official City Landmark rather than the church in isolation. A memorandum from the Board of Directors of the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council to the Environmental Task Force on 19 May 1972: "This issue involves the evident intent of the Highway Department to acquire and demolish for right-of-way, the St. Vincent de Paul Rectary [sic] which along with two other buildings in the Church complex, has been designated an official historical landmark of the City of St. Louis." Letter from Thomas C. Grady, member of the Landmarks & Urban Design Committee, 17 May 1972: "Today I am going to take a very few minutes of your time to present the attitudes of the Landmarks & Urban Design Commission of the City of St. Louis regarding the impending threat to the St. Vincent de Paul Parish plant -- an officially designated Landmark and in every way a very worthy set of buildings."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 15

<sup>11</sup>In Speck's obituary published in the St. Louis Republic in 1896, the author reminisced that "back in the early fifties 'Speck's Toy Store' was a Landmark on Main Street for many years."

<sup>12</sup>Described as "the bedrock" of the St. Louis economy, the Page & Bacon banking house with a branch in San Francisco had transactions of \$80 million in 1854. The partners also invested heavily in the development of railroads on both sides of the Mississippi River.

<sup>13</sup>Deed of 26 June 1883, Book 712, p. 87.

<sup>14</sup>The house was subsequently demolished for a new facility.

<sup>15</sup>The gift of the house plus a portion of the funds for renovation were benchmarks for both the Association and Ralston. Ralston set up an informal committee which included Landmarks Association to meet and discuss progress within the Multiple Resource Area.

<sup>16</sup>Inactive building permits for this City Block as well as many other City Blocks are either lost or in blind storage.

<sup>17</sup>The congregation built a new church at Sidney and Minnesota which was later replaced (1931) by Peters Memorial.

<sup>18</sup>Julius Pitzman is credited with laying out all the private streets in St. Louis. In addition, his surveys are often the only reliable records not only for scholars but those involved in real estate transactions. Pitzman dabbled in real estate himself, particularly in Compton Heights.

<sup>19</sup>The house at 905 Morrison has recently been purchased by developer Mark Conner as his own place of residence.

<sup>20</sup>John Rodabough, Frenchtown (St. Louis: Sunrise Publishing Company, Inc., 1980), p. 173.

<sup>21</sup>Although last, the Lebanese became very politically astute. The Simon family produced a President of the Board of Aldermen, now Judge Simon.

<sup>22</sup>Rodebough, p. 177.

<sup>23</sup>Otto Kallmeyer, Golden Jubilee: St. Louis Turn-Bezirk (St. Louis: 1912), p. 26.

<sup>24</sup>Additional building permits during the era when the Turners owned the building include \$7,000 in 1884, \$5,700 in 1895 and \$5,600 in 1905.

<sup>25</sup>American Turners, Century of Health (N.p.: American Turners, 1949), p. 5.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 16

<sup>26</sup>Today, the Concordia is still active at a location on the far south side. Only the North St. Louis Turnerhall is still in use by its original owners.

<sup>27</sup>The investor was Mike McDonald, a "Doobie Brother", who named the project after his grandmother.

<sup>28</sup>Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School, Souvenir Program: Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School (Formerly Soulard Market Mission Sunday School), 1875-1925 (St. Louis: Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School, 1925), unpagued.

<sup>29</sup>"Corner-Stone Laid," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 31 October 1896.

<sup>30</sup>Alfred Grable, August Weber and Albert Groves were in partnership together from about 1894 through 1897. Grable, the eldest of the trio, is mentioned in the March 31, 1878, edition of the Missouri Republican as having "been connected with the building interests of St. Louis for the past twenty-five years." The article then noted some of the residences for important St. Louisans designed by Grable including Dr. E. Montgomery, Major B. D. Lee and F. N. Judson. According to various sources both Weber and Groves began work with Grable around 1891. Groves became head of the firm in 1898 and continued his practice alone after Weber's death in 1905. Together the firm continued to receive many important residential commissions including houses on Vandeventer and Westmoreland Places. In addition, Groves, first with Weber and later alone, designed factories for Brown Shoe Company, at least one hotel, many churches, commercial buildings, hospitals and the entrance gates to Flora Place.

<sup>31</sup>"Menard Street Mission Dedicated," St. Louis Republic, 3 May 1897, p. 4.

<sup>32</sup>Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School, n.p.

<sup>33</sup>Board of Directors of St. Louis Public Schools, 25th Annual Report (St. Louis: n.p., 1880), Tables IV and V, pp. cxxxvi through cxxxix.

<sup>34</sup>Born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1826, Markham left Virginia for the gold fields of California in 1849. His passage down the Ohio was delayed when the boat became stuck on a sandbar for two weeks causing him to miss connections in St. Louis. Markham stayed in St. Louis and found employment with the Shapleigh-Day Hardware Company before organizing his Industrial Plow Company. In 1870, he entered the insurance business and built W. H. Markham & Sons into one of the largest companies in the region. In addition to his superintending of the Menard Street Mission which he founded and the Centenary M. E. Sunday School, Markham is credited in his obituary with having single-handedly supported the Methodist's Orphans' Home on Maryland Avenue near Newstead for years.

<sup>35</sup>Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School, n.p.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 17

<sup>36</sup>Camille N. Dry and Richard J. Compton, Pictorial St. Louis-1875 (St. Louis: n.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971), p. 162.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid.

<sup>38</sup>Richard Edwards and M. Hopewell, Edwards' Great West and Her Commercial Metropolis (St. Louis: Edwards' Monthly [1860]), p. 123.

<sup>39</sup>Population in the decade between 1830 and 1840 increased from 6,694 to 16,496.

<sup>40</sup>"St. Louis Cordage Company: An Exposition in Itself," St. Louis Republic, 5 May 1904, p. 11.

<sup>41</sup>Pat Jones, "What Ever Happened to Bohemian Hill?" (Paper for University of Missouri, St. Louis, 1974), p. 1.

<sup>42</sup>Carolyn H. Toft, ed., Soulard: The Ethnic Heritage of an Urban Neighborhood (St. Louis: Social Science Institute, Washington University, 1975), p. 13.

<sup>43</sup>James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri (Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981), p. 327.

<sup>44</sup>Henry Wright, who prepared the Civic League's plan for the city of St. Louis in 1907, proposed the creation of a breath of green space between the church complex and Carroll School. Dedication of the Soulard Branch Library in 1910 brought howls of outrage from German residents of the neighborhood as part of ceremony was conducted in Czech. At least seventeen periodicals in that language were received at the Soulard Library in 1913.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 55 acres for Multiple Resource area.

Quadrangle name Cahokia, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	7	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	9	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	3	9	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
E 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	1	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	1	1	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
G 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	9	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	6	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

D 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	0	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
F 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
H 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached and Architectural Survey Map.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By © 1982, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

1. name/title Carolyn Hewes Toft, Executive Director and Jane M. Porter, Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 30 April 1982

street & number 706 Chestnut Street, Room 1217 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis, state MO 63101

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national X state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources  
title and State Historic Preservation Officer

date

7-13-82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- American Turners. Century of Health: 1848-1949. N.p.: American Turners, 1949.
- Atlas of the City of St. Louis, Missouri. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1883.
- Board of Directors of St. Louis Public Schools. 25th Annual Report. St. Louis: n.p., 1880.
- "Corner-Stone Laid." St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 31 October 1896.
- Corwall, Charles. St. Louis Mayors: Brief Biographies. St. Louis: St. Louis Public Library, 1965.
- Curzon, Julian. The Great Cyclone at St. Louis and East St. Louis, May 27, 1896. St. Louis: Cyclone Publishing Co., 1896.
- Dry, Camille N., and Compton, Richard J. Pictorial St. Louis-1875. St. Louis: n.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971.
- Edwards, Richard, and Hopewell, M. The Great West, and her Commercial Metropolis. St. Louis: Edward's Monthly, [1860].
- Faherty, William Barnaby, S.J. Dream by the River: Two Centuries of Saint Louis Catholicism, 1766-1967. St. Louis: Piraeus Publishers, 1973.
- "Highway Divides Historic Parish." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 27 April 1952.
- Jones, Pat. "What Ever Happened to Bohemian Hill?" Paper for University of Missouri, St. Louis, 1974.
- Kallmeyer, Otto. Golden Jubilee: St. Louis Turn-Bezirk. St. Louis: n.p., 1912.
- Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School. Souvenir Program: Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School (Formerly Soulard Market Mission Sunday School), 1875-1925. St. Louis: Markham Memorial Presbyterian Sunday School, 1925.
- "Menard Street Mission Dedicated." St. Louis Republic, 3 May 1897, p. 4.
- Missouri Republican, 31 March 1878.
- Oelsen, Laure. "George I. Barnett." M. A. thesis for University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

- Olson, Audrey Louise. "St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920: The Nature of An Immigrant Community and Its Relation to the Assimilation Process." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kansas, 1970.
- Parish of Saint Vincent de Paul. Church of St. Vincent de Paul: 125th Anniversary, 1844-1969. St. Louis: Parish of Saint Vincent de Paul, 1969.
- Primm, James Neal. Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri. Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981.
- Roberts, Clarence N. "History of the Structural Brick Industry in Missouri." Missouri Historical Review 47 (1952-53): 318-328.
- Rodabough, John. Frenchtown. St. Louis: Sunrise Publishing Company, Inc., 1980.
- Rybolt, John E., C.M. "Kenrick's First Seminary." Missouri Historical Review 71 (January 1977): 139-155.
- St. Louis City Plan Commission. Comprehensive City Plan. St. Louis: St. Louis City Plan Commission, 1947.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Lafayette Square Restoration Plan. St. Louis: St. Louis City Plan Commission, 1971.
- "St. Louis Cordage Company: An Exposition in Itself." St. Louis Republic, 15 May 1904, p. 11.
- St. Louis, Missouri. Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Archives.
- St. Louis, Missouri. Missouri Historical Society. Collections, Necrology Scrapbook IIC.
- South St. Louis Gymnastic Society. South St. Louis Gymnastic Society: 1905-06. St. Louis: South St. Louis Gymnastic Society, 1906.
- "Sudden Death of Judge Charles Speck." St. Louis Republic, 26 October 1896, p. 5.
- Toft, Carolyn H. Soulard: The Ethnic Heritage of an Urban Neighborhood. St. Louis: Social Science Institute, Washington University, 1975.
- Troen, Selwyn K. The Public and the Schools: Shaping the St. Louis System, 1838-1920. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1975.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

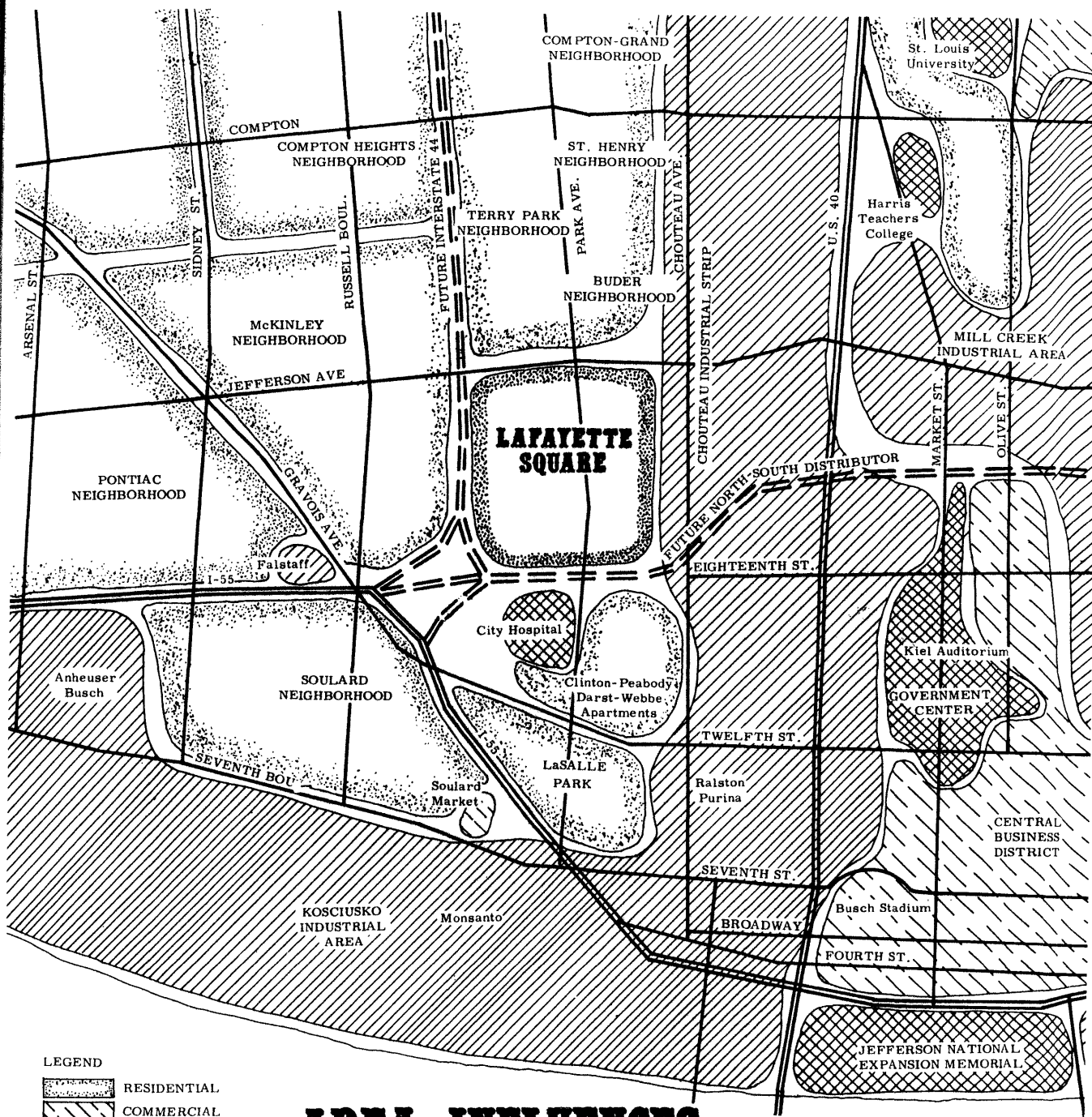
ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 3





Van Ravenswaay, Charles. "St. Louis in the 1850s." Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society 23 (July 1967).

Warner, Raynor M. et al. Business and Preservation. New York: Inform, Inc., 1978.

Withey, Henry F., and Withey, Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956.



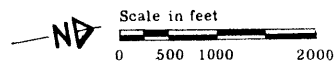
**LEGEND**

-  RESIDENTIAL
-  COMMERCIAL
-  PUBLIC
-  INDUSTRIAL

# **AREA INFLUENCES**

St. Louis City Plan Commission

FALL 1971

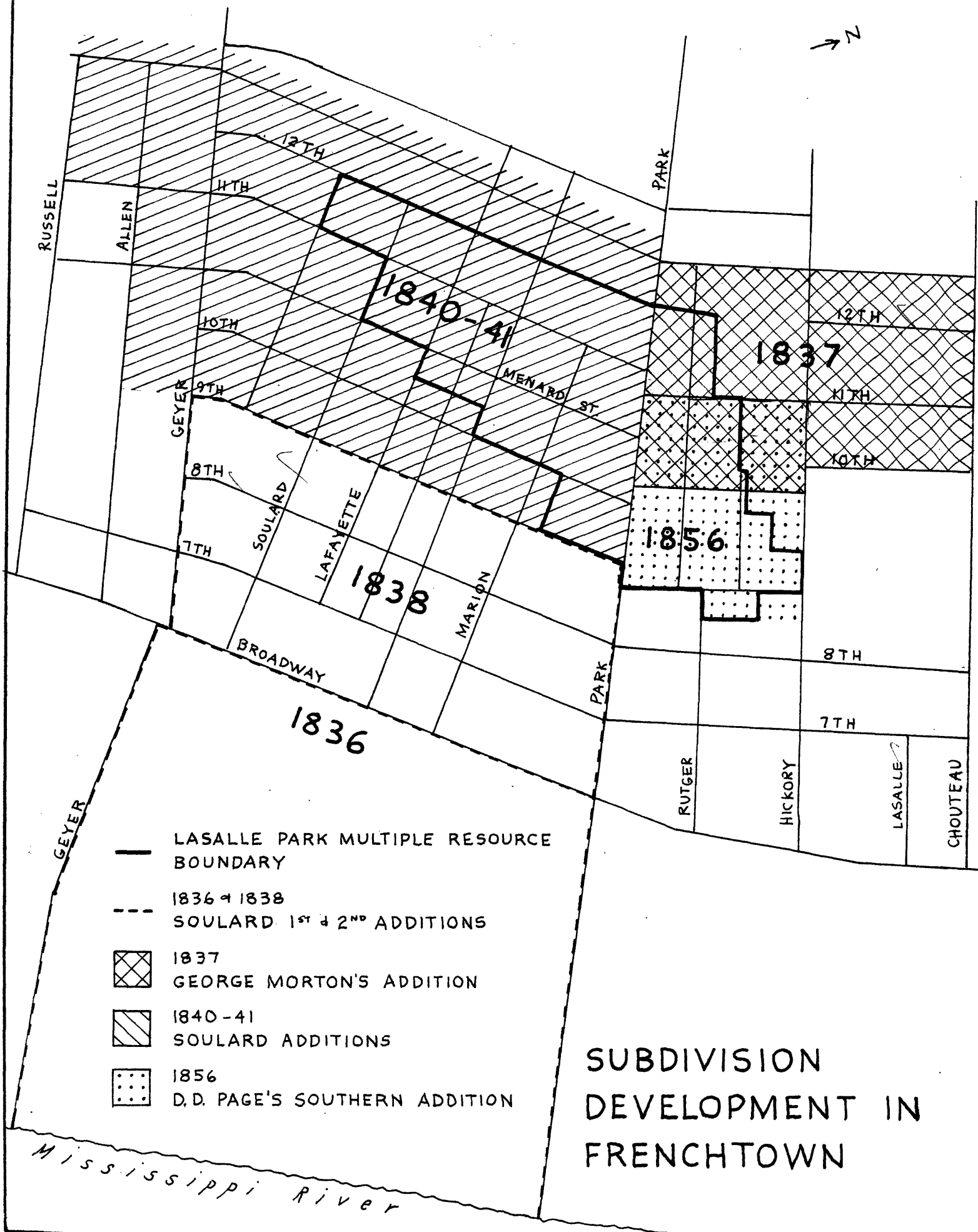


HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE  
PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

Figure #1 of 4 "Area Influences"

Photocopy from: Community  
Development Commission,  
Lafayette Square Restoration  
Plan (St. Louis: 1971),  
p. 19.

Negative & Photocopy: Landmarks  
Association of St. Louis,  
Inc.

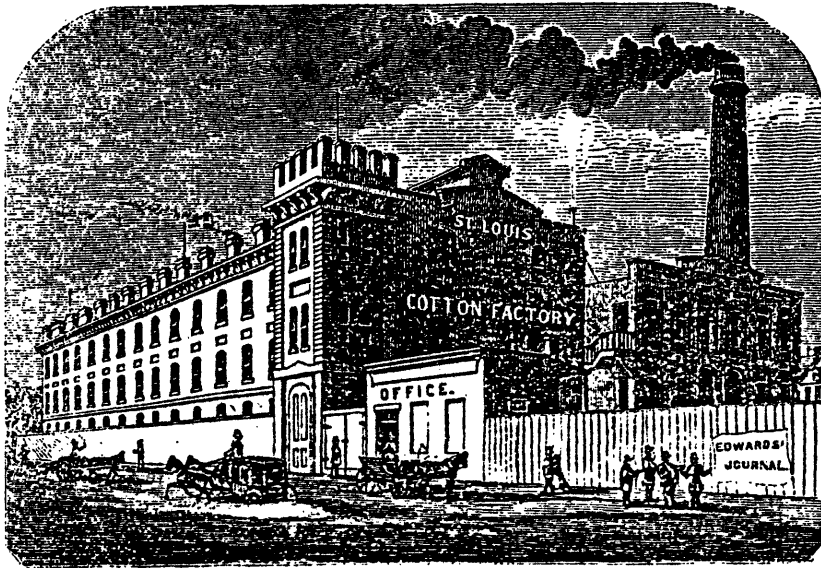


HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE  
PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

Figure #2 of 4

Subdivision Development in  
Frenchtown.

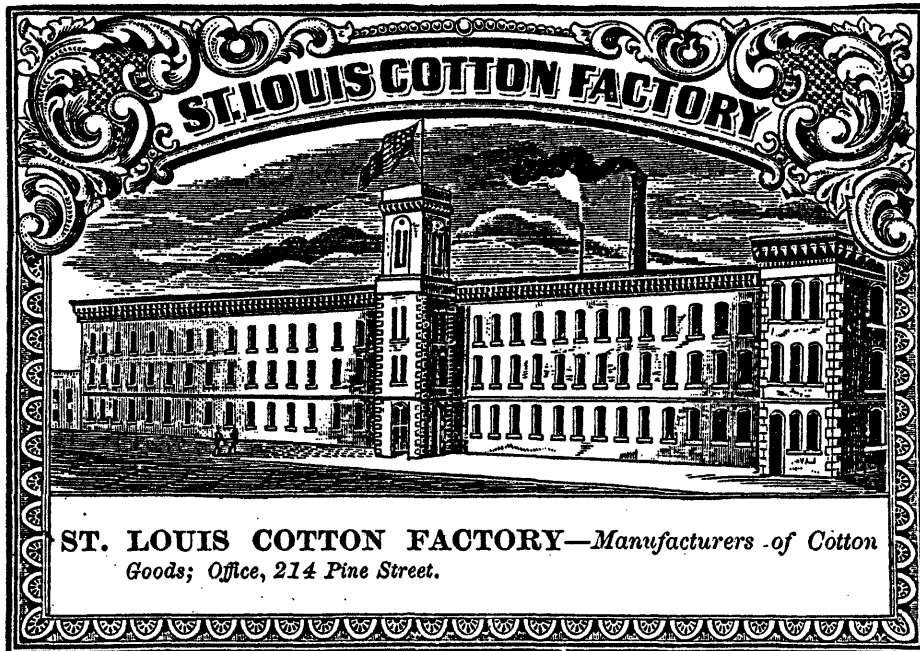
Pat H. Baer, Draftsman  
March 1983



ST. LOUIS COTTON FACTORY.

Menard Street between Soulard and Lafayette Streets.

ADOLPHUS MEIER, President.



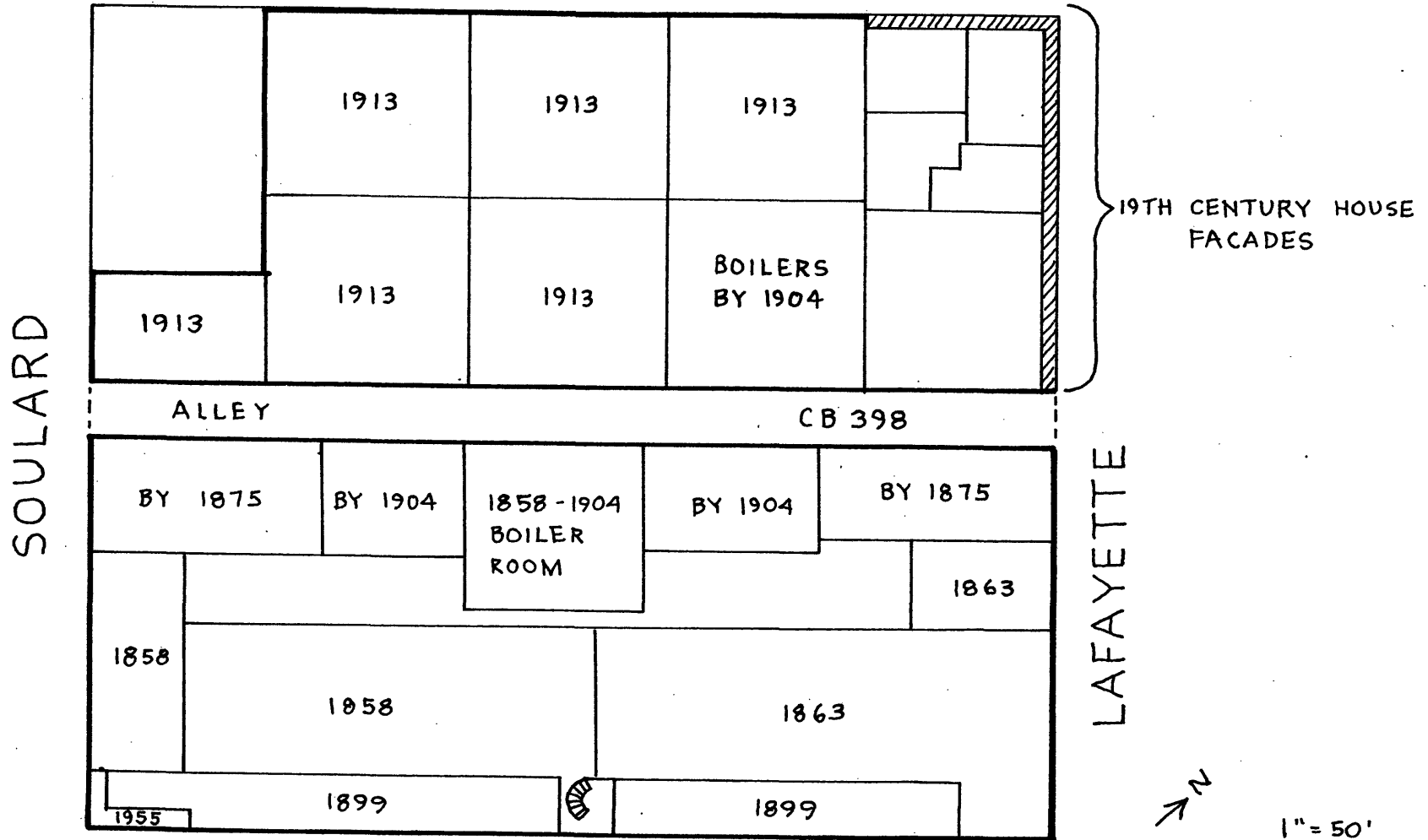
HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE  
PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

Figure #3 of 4 St. Louis Cotton  
Factory (Menard  
elevation develop-  
ment)

Top: 1860--from, The Great West  
and Her Commercial Metropo-  
lis, no page.

Bottom: 1882--from, St. Louis:  
Her Trade, Commerce and  
Industry, page 244.

S. ELEVENTH



MENARD

# ST. LOUIS COTTON MILL/CORDAGE MILL CONSTRUCTION DATES



HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE  
PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO

Figure #4 of 4 St. Louis Cotton  
Mill/Cordage Mill Construc-  
tion Dates.

Pat H. Baer, Draftsman  
March 1983

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received JUL 1 - 1983

date entered

## 1. Name

historic HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS  
(PARTIAL INVENTORY: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

## 2. Location

street &amp; number

not for publication

city, town St. Louis vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county City of St. Louis code 510

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military

☐ museum  
☐ park  
☒ private residence  
☒ religious  
☐ scientific  
☐ transportation  
☒ other: Vacant industrial

## 4. Owner of Property

name See attached.

street &amp; number

city, town vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street &amp; number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis state MO 63103

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Architectural Survey of Historic Selected properties, 1700-28 Tucker, 1800-04 Tucker  
title LaSalle Park has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ noFebruary 1977; revised, November 1979,  
date March 1980; January 1982, April 1982, March 1983 federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ localdepository for survey records Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.  
721 Olive Street, Room 1113

city, town St. Louis state MO 63101

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent

☒ good

☒ fair

☒ deteriorated

☒ ruins

☒ unexposed

### Check one

☒ unaltered

☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area is a nineteenth century German/Czech immigrant neighborhood located just south of St. Louis' Central Business District. Out of approximately 130 contributing buildings standing in the two nominated Districts, all but seven are residential although several combine typical first story commercial uses with second story flats. The seven pivotal buildings include three churches, two parochial schools, a Turnverein and a large industrial complex filling a full city block. Constructed between 1844 and 1913, the majority of the buildings are two stories high and all but a few stone fronts are red brick, the predominate nineteenth century building material in St. Louis. While ornamental detailing and roof forms provide stylistic variations, the buildings in the Districts are unified by their overall planar facades, similar cornice lines, materials, color, scale and set-back. Almost all of the occupied buildings have retained their original residential or commercial use. In addition, St. Vincent de Paul Church is still in use; the parish's former Boys' School has been the home of the Vincentian Press since 1939 and the Grade School is used by the church for a Head Start Program and thrift shop. The other two churches have been (or are scheduled to be) adaptively reused as commercial space. The Turnverein has been converted to housing and plans are under discussion to adaptively reuse the industrial complex (presently unoccupied).

Photographs #1 and #2 illustrate a largely built-up neighborhood in 1875 and Photograph #3 shows the area in 1953 before extensive demolition for Interstate 55 and housing projects in the 1950s (followed by Urban Renewal) considerably reduced the residential structural density in parts of the Multiple Resource Area. Major institutional and industrial buildings, however, were spared. Fortunately too, the housing which survives ranges from good to excellent representative examples of the major types and styles of working- and middle-class houses constructed during the Multiple Resources Area's periods of significance. The houses also provide an important historic context for the institutional and industrial buildings. On the whole, the quality of restoration and renovation work has been good and confined to badly deteriorated elements. The most common problems have been deteriorated wooden features (cornices, dormers, rear and side porches and stairs) and slate missing from mansard roofs. In most cases efforts have been made to replace these features with appropriate historic designs, scale and materials; the few exceptions (mainly cornices and dormers) have not significantly weakened the Multiple Resource Area's integrity. The general condition of unoccupied buildings varies from good to fair. Four buildings adjacent to the St. John Nepomuk Historic District (1600-02 and 1603-01 South 11th Street) are isolated and in poor condition; they have not been included in the Multiple Resource Area nominated Districts. (See Site Plan.)

Designation of contributing and non-contributing status for each building is provided on the LaSalle Park Architectural Survey Map (Site Plan); all of the buildings coded at National, State or City levels of significance are assessed as eligible for listing in the National Register. The ratings, however, do not represent an evaluation of the historical/associative significance of the buildings. Ratings are determined by a wind-shield survey method based solely on architectural criteria such as quality of design, ornament and materials, unique features, and degree and quality of alteration. Non-contributing buildings are designated with an asterisk on the Architectural

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

Survey Map; they are less than fifty years old and do not meet National Register criteria: included are St. Vincent de Paul's Parish Hall, constructed in 1940 (Photo #4-foreground) and several infill buildings in the 900 block of Rutger Street (Photo #5-foreground and 6th from left) and one on Morrison Avenue (Photo #6-left foreground) which were constructed between 1978 and 1982. (Site Plan.) The new town house condominiums on Rutger Street are among St. Louis' most successful examples of infill housing which attempt to sensitively relate the design and materials of new construction to existing historic resources. The red brick buildings maintain the scale, height and proportions of the nineteenth century neighborhood and employ cornice and lintel detailing which echo traditional forms. The high occupancy rate of the new town houses continues to be an important factor in the revitalization of LaSalle Park, drawing increasing numbers of new residents to both the new and historic housing.

Non-Contributing Buildings

923-27-29 Morrison Avenue  
911-13-15 Rutger Street  
929-31-33-35-37 Rutger Street  
902-04-06-08 Rutger Street  
910-12-14 Rutger Street  
928-30-32 Rutger Street  
1000 Rutger Street, one-story brick building on the west side of the church.  
1414 South Tenth Street

SOULARD-PAGE DISTRICT

All buildings are listed under broad stylistic classifications (sometimes overlapping) which include both working- and middle-class housing types along with institutional buildings. Unless specifically noted, buildings are in good condition with no major alterations.

Vernacular Classicism--1844-1875

A. Working-class examples are two stories high and vary from two to six bays wide with gable roofs. The most common type is four bays wide constructed for four families. Access to first story flats is by front doors while second floor units are reached by rear wooden exterior stairs. Segmentally arched openings are most numerous with a few houses employing flat stone lintels. Cornice treatment is usually a simple course of brick dentils. Several facades are painted red -- a common nineteenth century practice in St. Louis immigrant neighborhoods.

1828-30 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #7--center): Built circa 1847-50. First story window and door altered on 12th Street facade and on Emmet Street corner.

1826 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #7--2nd from left): Two bays wide;

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

straight stone lintels on first story openings and segmental arches at second story. Built circa 1850.

1113-15 Emmet Street (Photo #7--right): Built circa 1855. Four-bay facade with straight stone lintels. Rear wooden porch is gone.

1816-18 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #8--2nd from right): Two stories; gabled roof. Four bays wide with segmental arches.

1817 and 1819 South 11th Street (Photo #9--center): One-story alley houses built circa 1850. Half-gabled or "flounder" roof.

1813-15 South 11th Street (Photo #9--right): Two-story, multi-family house. Four-bay, segmentally arched facade with simple corbeled brick cornice fronts on alley -- in fair to good condition. Photo #9 shows rear elevation with deteriorated two-story wooden porch. Built circa 1875.

1707-09 South 11th Street (Photo #10--left): First-story center-bay opening tunnels through to rear exterior stairs. Two dormers. Built before 1875.

1705 South 11th Street (Photo #10--center): Built before 1875; mansard and brick cornice added circa 1885. First-story center-bay opening tunnels through house to rear stairs.

1701 South 11th Street (Photo #10--right): Unusually large, early (circa 1845) multi-family house extending nine bays to the west on Lafayette Avenue. Cast iron storefront was probably added later although the building is illustrated with a storefront by 1858. Stone lintels.

1108 Lafayette Avenue (Not illustrated): Adjoins 1701 South 11th Street. Four bays wide with segmentally arched openings. Two stories; gabled roof.

1018-20 Marion Street (Photo #11--center): Six-bay-wide, multi-family unit built circa 1842-47. An original doorway is bricked in to window height in the second bay from west end. Some window sills are original wood. All the buildings illustrated in Photographs #11 and #12 have been rehabilitated as rental housing. While the interior plans have been changed, alterations to the exterior facades have been confined to a few bricked-in doorways and removal or replacement of deteriorated dormers, window sills and sash, and rear porches. These rows of buildings on Menard and Marion Streets compare favorably with similar examples of working-class houses in the city.

1500-02 Menard Street (Photo #11--far right and Photo #12--left): Constructed circa 1855. Stone lintels.

1504 Menard Street (Photo #12--2nd from left): Constructed circa 1860-65. Bricked-in first story, center-bay entrance originally tunneled through the building giving

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

access to rear exterior stairs. Flat brick arches. Some original wooden sills.

1510 Menard Street (Photo #12--3rd from left): Round-arched entrance originally tunneled through the house to rear exterior stairs.

1512 Menard Street (Photo #12--4th from left): Constructed 1891. Segmentally arched entrance originally ran through building to rear exterior stairs. Dormered mansard employs new materials but correct scale.

1514 Menard Street (Photo #12--5th from left): The three-bay first story and two-bay upper story appear to be the original design. Constructed before 1848.

1518-20 Menard Street (Photo #12--6th from left)

1522 Menard Street (Photo #12--7th from left)

B. Middle-class examples employ interior stairs and are usually two stories high and two or three bays wide with gabled roofs, wooden cornices and flat stone lintels.

1413 South Tenth Street (Photo #13--right): Constructed circa 1858. Classically detailed wooden door enframingent. Modillioned wooden cornice. Mansard added later (before 1875). Original stone retaining wall and iron fencing.

903 Park Avenue (Photo #14--right): Front doorway is altered. Appears structurally sound except for deteriorated wooden stairs and porches on side (east) elevation.

905 Park Avenue (Photo #14--2nd from left): Two-story wooden side porch is deteriorated. The rest of the building seems structurally sound.

920 Rutger Street (Photo #15--left): Two stories plus attic; wooden modillioned cornice intact.

922-24 Rutger Street (Photo #15--2nd from left): Lower portion of wooden cornice is a replacement.

934 Rutger Street (Photo #15--4th from left): Two-bay-wide front facade; side entrance. Dentilled brick cornice.

921 Rutger Street (Photo #16--center): Side entrance with two-story wooden porch.

1319 South Ninth Street (Not illustrated): Two stories; two bays wide with side entrance. Brick dentilling at cornice; segmental arches.

1222 South Ninth Street (Photo #30--partially visible far left): Two stories; two-bay-wide facade, front entrance. Segmentally arched openings. Brick dentilling at cornice.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

908 Morrison Avenue (Not illustrated): Two stories; two bays wide with side entrance; brick dentilling; segmentally arched openings. Built circa 1864.

922 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--3rd from left): Flat stone lintels; three bays wide. Built 1860s.

935 Morrison Avenue (Not illustrated): Two stories; two bays wide with straight wooden lintels and brick dentilled cornice; side entrance.

900 Hickory Street (Photo #22--partially visible in far left): Four-bay facade on Hickory Street and eight bays on South Ninth Street; three stories high. The simple corbeled brick cornice and stringcourses appear on all elevations except the west. Since the photograph was taken the building has been restored; the original storefront was maintained. Built 1860s.

High Art Classicism

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church (1417-13 South Ninth Street) (Photo #18)

Designed by London-trained Anglo-American architect George I. Barnett, the church was constructed 1844-45. It measures approximately 64 feet by 150 feet. The nave is four bays long joined to a short one-bay transept. The cylindrical apse can be seen in Photo #4. A simple dentilled brick cornice wraps around the building. The only notable exterior alteration is the replacement of the original wooden entablature above the center door on the front facade. The polygonal brick steeple (Photo #36) is trimmed with stone and capped with a copper sphere and cross. The interior features colonnades of fluted columns on high pedestals and survives virtually unaltered.

St. Vincent Press Building, originally Boys' School (1405 South Ninth Street) (Photo #18--right)

Constructed circa 1859, the rusticated brick first story with two-story arcading extends eight bays on the north (side) elevation. Although first and second story windows are partially bricked in on the east, north and south elevations, the stone lintels have not been disturbed. Upper portions of round-headed third story windows are boarded. Courses of brick dentilling appear at the cornice on the east, north and south elevations.

The 1850s Rectory which stood on the south side of the church was demolished in the late 1970s. A circa 1944 aerial view of the church complex in Photo #19 also shows the 1837 Soulard mansion (razed 1950s) adjacent to the Rectory on the south. (See Site Plan.)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

Italianate--1859-1880s

A. The earliest examples (1860s) employ interior stairs and are all (with one exception) two-story, three-bay-wide town houses with gabled roofs. A few employ attic windows. Cornices are usually prominent with wooden brackets/modillions. Most of the 1860s houses have windows and doorways capped with ornamental cast iron pediments, although a few employ round or segmentally arched openings.

936 and 938 Morrison Avenue; 1300-1322 South Tenth Street (Photos #20 & #21): This row of eleven houses (constructed 1860-64) is unique in the city and the state. The facades have been carefully restored and retain original cast iron pediments and bracketed wooden cornices. The mansards were added circa 1876-85. The supporting members of the original corner storefront are intact. (Photo #21)

916 Hickory Street (Photo #22--far right): Built 1859; original cast iron window and door pediments and wooden cornice. Original filigree cast iron front porch is now installed on the west (side) elevation.

912 Hickory Street (Photo #22--2nd from right): Very carefully restored house; interior plan is intact. The exceptionally fine cornice is original. Built mid-1860s.

908 Hickory Street (Photo #22-3rd from right): Cast iron pedimented openings; wooden porch on side elevation is new, replacing an original one. Built mid-1860s.

902 Hickory Street (Photo #22--4th from right): Built mid-1860s.

905 Morrison Avenue (Photo #23--foreground): This five-bay, single-family detached house is the largest in the District. High quality rehabilitation is in process on the building. Built in 1866.

B. Later vernacular expressions of the Italianate (1870s and 1880s) for the most part maintain the gabled roofs and two-story, three-bay facades of the earlier examples. They employ deep bracketed wooden cornices, round or segmentally arched recessed doorways and segmentally arched windows. A few substitute corbeled brick at the cornice sometimes imitating wooden bracket patterns.

913 Morrison Avenue (Photo #23--2nd from right): The rear "L" has lost a two-story wooden porch.

1236 South Ninth Street (Not illustrated): Part of the wooden cornice is missing; side entrance. Two stories, two bays wide with segmental arches.

1224 South Ninth Street (Photo #24--3rd from left)

1220 South Ninth Street (Photo #24--2nd from left)

1216 South Ninth Street (Photo #24--far left)



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

For NPS use only

received

date entered

821-23 Rutger Street (Photo #25--left): Built circa 1875; rehabilitated as condominiums.

815-17 Rutger Street (Photo #25--right): Built circa 1875; rehabilitated as condominiums.

904 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--left): Wooden cornice is missing. Rehabilitation work recently has begun.

910 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--2nd from left)

945 Park Avenue (Photo #26--left)

943 Park Avenue (Photo #26--2nd from left)

941 Park Avenue (Photo #26--3rd from left): Christopher & Co. cast iron storefront intact; two-story wooden porch and stairs at rear are deteriorated.

931 Park Avenue (Photo #26--4th from left): Wooden cornice partially intact; rear two-story wooden porch and stairs are deteriorated.

921 Park Avenue (Photo #26--5th from left)

922 Park Avenue (Photo #18--partially visible on right): Built circa 1886 as a residence for teachers at St. Vincent de Paul School. Restoration work was recently completed by the church for use as a rectory. Five-bay facade with round-arched center recessed entrance. Bracketed wooden cornice, gabled roof and segmentally arched windows.

1416-18 and 1420-22 Menard Street (Photo #27)

1017 Lafayette Avenue (Photo #28--right): Cornice appears to be missing some details.

1019 Lafayette Avenue (Photo #28--2nd from right): Cornice appears to be missing some details.

1107-09 Soulard Street (Not illustrated): In poor condition. Structural soundness above first story is in doubt because of fire damage which destroyed roof and attic. Two stories high with five bays of segmental arches above stone foundation; ornamental wood insets at windows heads. Boarded at first story. Cornice lost to fire. Rear wooden stairs and landings badly deteriorated.

1724-22 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #29--2nd from right): First-story window and doorway altered.

1718 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #29--4th from right)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

1716-14 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard (Photo #29--4th from right))

Mansard--Early 1870s to mid-1880s

The popularity and longevity of the mansard roof in St. Louis (See Section 8.) justify a classification based on that single feature. Every block in the Soulard-Page District has at least one mansard example, representing either an addition to an existing house or construction with a new house. (Mansard additions will not be included in this list.) The earliest mansards in the District appear on houses with Italianate features, but by the late 1870s, mansards are sometimes combined with houses expressing High Victorian aesthetics with polychrome materials and richer detailing.

937 Morrison Avenue (Photo #6--left foreground)

915 Morrison Avenue (Photo #6--left middle ground): Built circa 1884.

930-932-934 Morrison Avenue (Photo #6--right): These three fine stone fronts built circa 1878-80 are the only ones in this District. Dormer replacements are not of the highest quality but otherwise, the houses are handsomely restored examples.

1230 South Ninth Street (Photo #30--right)

926 Rutger Street (Photo #15)

923-925 Rutger Street (Photo #16): Round-arched replacement dormers follow forms of the original.

900 Rutger Street (Photo #31): The mansarded rear section was built before 1875 and the mansarded front section circa 1890. The careful rehabilitation of this building is a good example of the higher quality of work being done in the Multiple Resource Area -- spurred by the tax incentives.

1000 Morrison Avenue (Photo #32-left): Good restoration, maintaining corner storefront and polychrome patterned slate mansard. Fine original cast iron storefront.

1004 Morrison Avenue (Photo #32--right)

911 Park Avenue (Photo #14): The District's best example of a High Victorian mansard. Rare filigree cast iron front door steps.

1417-1419-1421 South Tenth Street (Photo #13--center)

1026-30 Julia Street (Photo #33): Dormer replacement is not of the best design but otherwise the primary facades are unaltered and hold up well visually, anchoring the corner. The rear elevations have been altered for condominiums; four gabled attics with siding have been added between the side walls.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1021-23 Lafayette Avenue (Photo #28--left): The corner building has recently been renovated and is now occupied. Original scroll-sawn window tympanums with vine and leaf motifs.

1731-1729-1727 South 11th Street (Photo #34): Extends nine bays on Soulard Street and nine on South 11th Street. A very good High Victorian example with rich detailing. In good to fair condition overall. Cast iron corner storefront is in good condition but the wooden cornice is missing. Slate mansard with pedimented dormers is in fair condition.

1821 South 11th Street (Photo #9--left foreground): Ornamental terra cotta panel at second story. Mansard is in need of repair, otherwise exterior is in good condition.

Alley House behind 1816 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #9--left background): Polychrome patterned slate mansard is in good condition. Wooden porch and stairways at rear are badly deteriorated.

1814-12 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #8--3rd from right): Mansard is in need of repair -- one dormer is gone. Interesting terra cotta/pressed brick cornice embellishment and center facade panel. Rear wooden stairs deteriorated.

1810-08 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #8--4th from left): Mansard is in fair condition; upper halves of some of the windows are bricked in. Nice ornamental pressed brick cornice with Greek key pattern. Rear wooden stairs are deteriorated.

Ornamental Brick--1866-1905

St. Louis' preeminence in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a leading manufacturer of ornamental and face brick is reflected in the extensive and artistic use of brick in the city's architecture. Varied patterns of brick corbeling (usually at the cornice) and paneling were the principal embellishment on many moderately sized institutional and residential buildings constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century. While residential examples are well represented in the city, three of LaSalle Park's institutional buildings are among a small number of larger buildings which feature fine ornamental brickwork remaining in St. Louis

First German Presbyterian Church, Southwest corner of Tenth and Rutger Streets  
(Photo #35)

Constructed in 1871 of red brick. The pointed-arch corbel table on the primary facade was a common feature on St. Louis churches dating from the 1850s to the 1880s, although few examples remain today. Bricks set edgewise to the facade form a distinctive stringcourse; below, double courses of dark brick suggest a rusticated

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

first story. The original paneled doors and ornamental wood framed tympanum in the front entrance survive intact; above, are three Gothic windows with wooden tracery and colored glass panes (presumably original). The corbeled brick steeple (damaged by an 1896 tornado) has recently been rehabilitated. A one-story, non-contributing brick office is located on the west side of the church. (Photo #35--right) The four-bay east and west (side) elevations are articulated with brick pilasters rising from stone foundations to corbeled brick cornices. Recessed behind pointed-arch brick panels, wood-framed Gothic windows are divided into single-color lights. The south elevation features a large, pointed-arch recessed center panel flanked by stepped brick corbeling. A small, one-story red brick chapel (constructed in 1866) adjoins the south end of the church. Rising from a stone foundation, the rectangular chapel is three bays wide and three bays long with a pointed-arch entrance and corbel table on the east elevation. Windows on the east and south elevations feature pointed arches; they employ wooden sash, part of which is deteriorated. The west elevation is not articulated. The interiors of both the church and chapel have no significant architectural features.

St. Vincent's School, 1408 South Tenth Street (Photo #36)

Built in 1878 as a Grade School for St. Vincent de Paul Parish, this two-story, red brick building with dormered hipped roof exhibits a fine stepped-brick corbeled cornice on all elevations. Overall dimensions are approximately 50 by 65 feet; the seven-bay primary facade projects two bays (about 25 feet) from the main block. All windows have stone sills and are double hung with scroll-sawn ornamental wood tympanums below segmental arches.

South St. Louis Turnverein, 1529-19 South Tenth Street (Photos #37, 38 & 39)

This red brick, eight-bay-wide Turnverein was constructed in three stages and is unified on the primary (Tenth Street) facade by repetition of the original design. The earliest section (designed in 1881 by prominent St. Louis German-trained architects Wilhelmi and Janssen) extends three large bays on South Tenth Street from the corner of Carroll Street (Photo #37--left), and seven bays on the Carroll Street (south) elevation. (Photo #38) The deep ornamental brick corbel table and piers found on the south elevation also survive intact on the north elevation of the original section -- now exposed in an open courtyard behind the connecting three-bay 1884 facade fronting on South Tenth Street. The last section (north two bays) was added in 1905. Three non-contributing bays terminate the Tenth Street facade on the north; they were constructed in 1943 after the Turnverein building was being used for manufacturing. A comparison of Photo #39 (showing the Turnverein before the 1905 addition) with Photos #37 and #38 reveals that major articulating features on both the Tenth Street and Carroll Street facades survive. The most significant alterations have been the loss of the ornamental parapet, corbel table and stringcourse on the Tenth Street facade. In 1981, the building was converted to condominiums. The Turnverein is one of only two nineteenth century Turner Buildings surviving in St. Louis.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Miscellaneous -- 1892-1913

A. Residential

1014-16 Marion Street (Photo #11--left): The picturesque gabled facade of this 1892 flat combines with more conservative vernacular traditions expressed in the mansard roof and segmentally arched windows. Edge moldings above the window arches on the primary facade are an indication of the late construction date.

926 Morrison Avenue (Photo #17--partially visible, 4th from left): Brick step-gabled roof parapets and a terra cotta Art Nouveau cornice frieze are interesting features of this 1895, red brick house. Decorative terra cotta panels also embellish the first story of the front facade. The planar facade and two-story height blend into the 1860s-1870s streetscape. High quality renovation is in progress.

1425 South Tenth Street (Photo #13--far left): This 1906, red brick flat exhibits features typical of turn-of-the-century conservative traditions in St. Louis. It is flat roofed, with jack arches above the windows and an ornamental pressed brick cornice.

919 Rutger Street (Photo #16--right): Built in 1909, this red brick flat rises from a grey brick basement. Other typical features of this turn-of-the-century vernacular tradition include the flat roof, simple brick cornice and planar facade.

1712 South 12th Street (Tucker Boulevard) (Photo #29--6th from right): In 1930, a white glazed terra cotta facade was added to this 1880s house. Finely detailed with Renaissance motifs, the facade is in very good condition.

B. Institutional and Industrial

Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church, 1614 Menard and 1606-08 Menard Street (Photo #40)

The adaptive reuse for commercial space of an 1896 church and 1895 house has joined these two buildings by a new two-story glass and steel passageway. Designed in the fashionable Colonial Revival style by prominent St. Louis architects, Grable, Weber & Groves, the exterior of the church remains intact except for the loss of original stained glass windows. On the Menard Street facade, the brownish-red brick church features a pediment with stone-accented oculus and raking and horizontal cornices enriched by modillion blocks, egg and dart moldings and dentils. Brick quoining appears at all but the northeast corner. Round-arched openings established on the primary facade are sustained in the seven-bay side elevations but without stone trim. On the front facade, two stone tablets with raised, eared moldings, swags and floral motifs record the construction date and history of the Menard Mission: "Menard Street Mission. Formerly Souldard Mission. Sunday School organized July 10, 1875. This

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

building was erected to the honor and glory of God in the year 1896. All are welcome."

The red brick house retains an original first story storefront window (south bay) fashioned with a cast iron lintel trimmed with rosettes. Two windows in each of the slightly projecting second story bays are linked above by stone lintels (now painted an earth tone) and below by molded brick dentilling. The small central window of the second story is enhanced by a rectilinear hoodmold of pressed brick. The 1980s projecting curtain wall of glass at the north elevation admits daylight to the design studios which now occupy the building. On the front elevation, openings of the original central entrance and the storefront have been bricked up below new stone sills which conform to the sill line of the paired segmentally arched windows. Replacement of original triangular gabled dormers by flat-topped dormers with appliqued bands of wood scroll-saw work is the least successful of the modifications. New wooden exterior porches and stairs at the three stories of the rear (east) elevation replace the deteriorated originals.

St. Louis Cotton Mill/Cordage Mill Building, City Block 398  
(Photos #41, 42 & 43; Figures #3 & 4)

The first section of this three-story red brick building was constructed in 1858 and fronted 150 feet on Menard Street north from the corner of Soulard Street with a depth westwardly of 75 feet toward the alley. (Figure #3--top and Figure #4) In 1863, the building's size was doubled by an addition which extended northward from the three-story stair tower to Lafayette Avenue, completing the Menard Street elevation. (Figure #3--bottom and Figure #4) By 1875, the building had been enlarged again, terminating at the alley. (Figure #4)

In 1899, when the original cotton factory was converted to use as a cordage mill, substantial alterations occurred. A new Menard Street facade with large industrial windows was constructed and most of the 1858-63 facade was removed. (Figure #4 & Photo #41) However, the 1858 center tower (enclosing a rare extant iron spiral stairway) was left virtually undisturbed as illustrated on Figure #3 and Photo #41. The projecting northern three bays of the 1863 Menard Street elevation (which continues eight bays on Lafayette Avenue) was also retained, although the windows above the first story stone basement were enlarged; the original corbeled brick cornice is still in place. (Photos #41 and 42) The 1875 Lafayette Avenue elevation remains, although greatly altered. (Photo #42) Parts of the original (1858-75) Soulard Street elevation also survive, including the brick cornice.

After the turn of the century, the cordage mill expanded into the western half of the block where a number of nineteenth century houses stood. Some of these houses were incorporated into the factory as illustrated in Photo #42 and Figure #4. The other houses were demolished with construction of the 1913 warehouses which front on 11th Street. (Figure #4) The 11th Street elevation was designed with bricked-in openings, shown in Photo #43; both the interior and exterior of the 1913 warehouses survive virtually as built.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

The interior of the 1858-1904 construction in the east half of the block has undergone various alterations. Much of the original three-story west wall of the 1858-63 building survives as well as portions of other walls. The original brick alley floor is intact, although the building now bridges over it. Two, large vertical pieces of cordage machinery are still installed on the north side of the building.

Five bays of the Menard Street (east) elevation at the corner of Soulard Street were reconstructed in 1955 after water drainage from construction of a retaining wall for Interstate 55 undermined the stability of the corner. (Photo #41--left and Figure #4) With the exception of this corner, the entire building survives as it appeared circa 1913.

1717-15 South 11th Street (Photo #34--center left): This large, three-story red brick building was built in 1912-13 by the Cordage Mill for offices and warehouse use. The building is capped with a curved pediment accented with a blind oculus. The brick corbel table remains intact. Some of the openings on the primary facade appear to be bricked in.

SPECK DISTRICT 1100-1116 Rutger Street (Photo #44)

This row of nine houses (dating from 1874 to 1890) exhibits, in sequence, changing architectural taste ranging from stone-front mansards with Italianate window treatment to houses with picturesque roof lines built at the end of the fifteen year building period. The cohesiveness of the row, evident in the uniform height and set-backs, was fostered by deed restrictions imposed by landowner Charles Speck who built the first three houses. (See Section 8.)

1100-02-04 Rutger Street (Photo #44--foreground): Speck built these three attached stone-front mansards in 1874 and German-trained architect William Frederick Raeder designed them. Designed as a unified facade, the center house slightly projects below a more prominent mansard employing a Palladian dormer. The rounded forms of the paired, Italianate windows are repeated in the openings of the doorways (with panelled reveals) and in the single windows of the second and mansard stories. The facades are unified by a wooden cornice with brackets and dentils. At 1102 Rutger, windows and doors are now unboarded and the inset panel at the entrance has been removed.

1106-08-10 Rutger (Photo #44--4th, 5th, and 6th from left): These three mansards observe Speck's deed stipulations for "neat" stone-front houses set back 20 feet. They employ rectangular door and window openings with layered, cut-stone ornamental enframements, pedimented dormers and a cornice of modillion blocks, triglyphs and guttae.

1112 Rutger Street (Photo #44--7th from left): Built later in the decade, this is the first free-standing house in the row; it is also mansarded but constructed of red pressed brick by then permitted by Judge Speck. Above a dressed stone basement, windows

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

and door openings are segmentally arched; dormer pediments are curved. Other details include a bracketed cornice with dentils and a frieze of incised scroll-saw patterning which is used also as insets at the window heads.

1114 Rutger Street (Photo #44--8th from left): Built by 1890, this red brick house represents a break with the mansard tradition and employs the picturesque, pyramidal roof, projecting facade bay and shingled attic gable typical of single-family houses of this period in St. Louis. Also representative of circa 1890 construction is the round-arched parlor window at the first story. Second story windows are headed by flat arches. Window openings are trimmed sparingly with ornamental terra cotta insets.

1116 Rutger Street (Photo #44--far right): Also completed by 1890 in red brick, 1116 Rutger is a more emphatic manifestation of the picturesque mode seen at 1114 Rutger, and employs Richardsonian features. The high basement (slightly battered) is rough-faced stone pierced by rectangular openings. Round arches of first-story porch and window openings spring from slabs of red sandstone and stubby paired colonettes. A brick dentilled cornice is above the curved second-story bay window while a frieze of red terra cotta appears above two flat-arched second story windows. The attic gable displays scalloped shingles and "timbering" in the branching pattern.

Good quality rehabilitation of this row is now underway. The wooden dormers, cornices and attic gable shingles of the later houses have survived remarkably intact and are being painted. Synthetic slate is being installed on some of the mansards. At the rear elevations, deteriorated brick and wooden walls are being modified and rebuilt at 1108, 1110, 1114 and 1116 Rutger Street.



## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		Ethnic Heritage

**Specific dates** 1844–1913

**Builder/Architect** various

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Soulard-Page District and the Speck District buildings in the LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to Criteria A and C and are significant in the following areas:

**Architecture:** Constructed between circa 1845 and 1908, the neighborhood contains good to excellent representative examples of major types and styles of nineteenth century St. Louis working- and middle-class housing. Types include row housing, semi-detached and detached, one- to three-story red brick structures; predominate styles represented are Vernacular Classicism, Italianate, Mansard and a few examples of Picturesque Eclecticism. Some of the earliest buildings as well as the 1860s Italianate houses are now relatively scarce city wide while other housing exhibits qualities of workmanship, materials and design which compare favorably with similar examples found elsewhere in St. Louis. All seven of the pivotal institutional buildings (three churches, two parochial schools and a Turnverein) are significant examples of architectural styles popular at the time of construction (1844–1905) and maintain the scale and materials of the housing. Two of the churches (St. Vincent de Paul - 1844 and Markham Memorial Presbyterian - 1896) and the Turnverein (1881) are important designs of prominent local architects. The St. Louis Cotton Mill/Cordage Mill (spanning a building period from 1858 to 1913 and now filling a full city block) is St. Louis' largest and most important example of the evolution of industrial design from mid-nineteenth century classicism to turn-of-the-century progressive design ideals. Rising three stories in red brick trimmed with stone, the scale and materials of the building relate to the residential fabric.

**Community Planning:** Development in the 1100 block of Rutger Street was controlled by deed restrictions which shaped its architectural character and distinguished the land use from the rest of the Multiple Resource Area. The restrictions are an interesting variant of similar instruments used to protect middle- and upper-middle-class residential enclaves in nineteenth century St. Louis.

**Ethnic Heritage:** The neighborhood developed as one of St. Louis' earliest and densest concentrations of working- and middle-class German and Czech immigrants. Working-class residents contributed significantly to the labor force and middle-class Germans to the industrial base which propelled St. Louis into the nation's fourth leading manufacturing city by the turn-of-the-century; several individuals also made contributions in professional fields. LaSalle Park's South St. Louis Turnverein was founded by St. Louis Germans in 1869 as the second Turner Society in the city and built the present building in 1881–1905. Members served as officers of the national Turnbund organization and were closely involved in Turner efforts to introduce physical education in St. Louis Public Schools. The First German Presbyterian Church

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

(established in an extant building by 1866) was one of the early German Protestant groups to locate in the south side's German Catholic stronghold. One house is also associated with a prominent free black tradesman and is the only known early resource of its kind in the city.

Industry: Two important St. Louis industries occupied the large industrial complex fronting on Menard Street in City Block 398: The St. Louis Cotton Factory from 1858 to the 1890s and the St. Louis Cordage Mill from 1899 to the late 1970s. The factories were also a major source of employment to neighborhood ethnic groups for nearly a century.

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area was originally the northern end of a large nineteenth century urban neighborhood located south of St. Louis' central business district. This general south side area (extending from Chouteau Avenue indefinitely southward) became known in the nineteenth century as Frenchtown in memory of St. Louis' early French families who first built country houses and farm estates there. Severed now from the rest of Frenchtown by extensive demolition for Interstate 55 on the southeastern boundary, the Multiple Resource Area is the only part of the original neighborhood not yet designated as a Certified Local District or a National Register District. All of the area labeled "Souard neighborhood" in Figure #1 (once part of Frenchtown) is within historic districts and three buildings in the Anheuser-Busch complex are National Historic Landmarks. Public housing to the west (Clinton-Peabody and Darst-Webbe Apartments) and new housing and industry to the north and east clearly delimit the other boundaries of the Multiple Resource Area. (Figure #1) Although historically Frenchtown developed as one continuous organic whole, the Multiple Resource Area has been divided into two separate districts because of non-contributing new, low-rise construction in City Blocks 465W and 466W which has isolated nine architecturally significant houses in the 1100 block of Rutger Street. (See Site Plan.) To avoid repetition the following discussion fulfills requirements both for a cover nomination and for a statement of significance for the larger Souard-Page District since geographically the Multiple Resource Area and the District are essentially the same.

LaSalle Park's earliest historic resources are located south of Park Avenue within the 1840-41 subdivisions platted by the Souard family. George Morton had opened an Addition north of Park in 1837 but the earliest phase of development was demolished many years ago. (Figure #2) To a certain extent Park Avenue marked an early demographic division in the District which developed largely as a working-class neighborhood south of Park and predominately middle class to the north. However, religious and social institutions south of Park (St. Vincent de Paul Church and schools, Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Turnverein) served the entire Multiple Resource Area as well as the Souard Historic Districts to the south; membership in the First German Presbyterian Church on Rutger and South Tenth Streets also crossed Park Avenue. Similarities in residential building traditions and ethnic population north and south of Park Avenue further relate the area.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Antoine Soulard (1766-1825), a Lieutenant in the French Royal Army, had fled to St. Louis circa 1794 during the revolutionary turmoil in France. Soulard's large land holdings in Frenchtown were acquired as a land grant awarded for his services as Surveyor General of Upper Louisiana and through marriage to Julia Cerre, daughter of French merchant Gabriel Cerre. The Soulard/Cerre tract extended south from Park Avenue to Geyer Avenue and Russell Boulevard and west from the Mississippi River to about 14th Street. For many years the Soulards lived in the Cerre family home, located in the midst of a large orchard near the southeast corner of Broadway and Park. In 1836, Soulard's widow, Julia, began subdividing the family tract east of Broadway and built a new mansion on Ninth and Marion Streets which was still standing until demolition for Interstate 55 began in the mid-1950s. (Figure #2 and Site Plan.)

The opening of Julia Soulard's First Addition occurred just at the time that St. Louis' static population was initially stimulated by an influx of foreigners; between 1830 and 1840, St. Louis tripled its meager population of the previous decade. By 1840, the swelling tide of German immigrants alone had reached five thousand or an estimated thirty percent of St. Louis' total population (16,469), which now began to increase yearly by an average of more than six thousand persons. St. Louis' phenomenal rise in national rank from forty-fourth position in 1830 to sixth place in 1850 was substantially indebted to German immigration which greatly outnumbered other foreign groups throughout the century.<sup>1</sup> A shortage of housing in the city center drove many newcomers toward the undeveloped fringes (principally on the city's north and south sides) where land was plentiful and less expensive. In response to the growing demand for building lots, Julia Soulard and her son, Benjamin, opened three more additions in the Soulard tract between 1840 and 1841. All of the LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area south of Park Avenue is within the boundaries of these 1840s Soulard Additions, annexed to the city in 1841. (Figure #2) (Soulard blocks outside the Multiple Resource Area are within the Local or National Register Districts.)

The construction of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church in 1844-45 on South Ninth Street near Park Avenue was a clear indicator of St. Louis' southward growth. Previously, St. Louis Catholics (who constituted about half of the city's population in 1844) were served by only one parish church, the old Cathedral (1834) at Third and Walnut Streets, along with small temporary chapels. When Bishop Kenrick divided the city into four parishes in 1845, St. Vincent's boundaries encompassed the entire southwest section of the city beyond the Cathedral parish limits at about Chouteau Avenue. The Bishop also established succursal or national parishes for non-English-speaking Catholics -- at this time represented only by Germans. The national parishes, however, were denied full juridical parish rights whereby priests were allowed to administer the sacraments only to the foreign language group served by the parish. In contrast to St. Mary of Victories (1844), a working-class German national parish located a few blocks to the southeast, St. Vincent's was organized to serve both English- and foreign-speaking Catholics.<sup>2</sup> This status enabled the parish to attract a more diversified class of parishioners than many of the national parishes. While German Masses were regularly offered at St. Vincent's, the congregation also numbered

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

descendants of the French gentry as well as Irish and a free "colored aristocracy," members of whom owned land nearby. From its founding to the present, the parish has been in the charge of the Vincentian Fathers.

Designed in a Neo-Classical style by London-trained Anglo-American architect George I. Barnett (1815-1898),<sup>3</sup> St. Vincent's is one of only a few extant buildings by Missouri's most important early-nineteenth century architect; it also holds the distinction of being one of the State's largest and finest pre-Civil War churches. The interior features colonnades of fluted columns and survives intact architecturally as does the exterior. Late-nineteenth century paintings enrich the apse. A three-story brick Boys' School was completed in 1859 at which time the parish was the largest in the city. Articulated on the facade and side elevation with two-story arcading, the school complements the classical forms of the church. (Photo #18) It is the oldest school building (public or parochial) standing in St. Louis and among a small group of large monumental buildings surviving from the ante-bellum period. A fine three-story pilastered brick rectory (1857) was demolished in the late 1970s. (Photo #19-left) Other contributing buildings associated with the parish complex include an 1878 red brick Grade School at 1408 South Tenth Street and a house at 922 Park Avenue constructed circa 1884-1890 as living quarters for the Christian Brothers who taught at the Boys' School next door on South Ninth Street. In 1902, the Sisters of St. Joseph (instructors for parish girls) moved into an 1850s house at 1413 South Tenth Street.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Frenchtown more accurately could have been called Germantown since Germans numbered 12,038 out of a total First Ward population of 13,779 in 1852;<sup>4</sup> the only vestiges of the French were street names such as LaSalle, Chouteau, Soulard and Lafayette and a few French family houses. The earliest residents of the Soulard Additions were predominately working-class Germans who built one- and two-story brick houses as well as one-story frame ones. Thirty-foot lots averaged around \$150 per lot in the 1840s and carried restrictions prohibiting the construction of any slaughterhouse, powder magazine, powder mill or graveyard. Examination of City Censuses for 1847, 1855, 1856, Palmytry's 1858 pictorial bird's-eye view of the area, along with deed research confirmed that several of the Soulard blocks in LaSalle Park were substantially built up by the 1850s. Many of the immigrants' first houses were simple, one-story frame or brick buildings which fronted on an alley; later, a larger two-story house was often built on the streetfront of the same lot. Few of these one-story houses have survived in the city and only two in LaSalle Park at 1817 and 1819 South 11th Street. (Photo #9 -center)

Several good examples of two-story brick houses stand in the Soulard blocks, of which the earliest houses are now relatively scarce city wide. 1701 South 11th Street (City Block 404), extending nine bays on Lafayette and four on South 11th, is an unusually large example of a multi-family building with detailing typical of a vernacular classical tradition prevalent in St. Louis from about 1840 to 1875. Features include a dormered gabled roof, straight stone lintels and simple brick denttilling. In Palmytry's bird's-eye view of St. Louis (1858), the building appears with a first-story storefront although the present iron front may be later. (Photo #10 -right) The lot was purchased by Christian Schaaringhausen from Julia C. Soulard

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

For NPS use only

received

date entered

in 1841 and the house was probably built before 1847. One block south on the corner lot at Emmet and South 12th Streets (City Block 405) are two multi-family houses built by contractor/owner Caspar Wurm in the late 1840s and early 1850s. (Photo #8) Probably the earliest of the two, the corner house employs segmentally arched openings also typical of early vernacular building traditions. Entrances to first-story flats are on South 12th Street and access to second-story units is by exterior stairs located at the rear -- a plan commonly used in this building type. Residents of these two city blocks in 1857 included several laborers, machinists, tailors, shoemakers, teamsters, brickmakers, a grocer, cotton worker, farmer and rag picker.

Two strong cohesive streetscapes on Marion and Menard Streets in City Block 391 illustrate major types of nineteenth century working-class row housing. (Photos 11 & 12) 1018-20 Marion, built circa 1845-50 by Bernhard Middendorf, is an example of the multi-family type employing segmental arches, brick dentilling and wooden sills; 1514 Menard, constructed by 1848, is a smaller three-bay version. Four houses on Menard Street (1510, 1512, 1518-20 and 1522) employ the same features but introduce a streetfront entrance which originally tunneled through the building, giving access to rear exterior stairs leading to second story apartments. Based on city-wide research to date, this last feature appears in housing built after 1860; the latest example in LaSalle Park is mansarded 1512 Menard dating to 1891. The stone linteled corner building in Photo #12 was built circa 1855-60 by grocer Tobias Bloms. Although single-family houses are rarely found in the Soulard Additions, a fine two-story detached house (with a later mansard) survives at 1412 South Tenth Street. It was constructed circa 1858 by Mathias Backer, partner in a wholesale grocery business and features straight stone lintels, a classically detailed wooden doorway and a stone retaining wall with an iron railing. (Photo #13)

By the mid-1850s, census tracts reveal another ethnic group, the Czechs, beginning to appear in significant numbers in several of the Soulard blocks. Largely skilled artisans and lower-middle classes who spoke German in addition to their native tongue, the Czechs or Bohemians integrated easily into the established German neighborhood. According to one historian, this St. Louis Czech community was the earliest in the United States. By 1854, St. Louis Czechs had organized a Bohemian benevolent society (demolished) at Ninth Street and Lafayette Avenue and the first Czech Catholic Church in America was constructed by 1855 at 11th Street and Lafayette Avenue in the heart of the developing Czech neighborhood. Although later in the nineteenth century St. Louis Czechs were greatly outnumbered in other cities, the parish of St. John Nepomuk was acknowledged as a national model and cultural center of Catholic Czechs in America.<sup>5</sup> (The buildings directly associated with the church are within the Multiple Resource Area boundaries and were listed in the National Register in 1972. See Site Plan.) Bohemian Jews also settled in this early nucleus. B'nai Brith, a small Bohemian congregation, was organized circa 1849 in Frenchtown and at least one of its charter members, Adolph Klauber,<sup>6</sup> owned property in City Block 405 although his house and rag factory have been demolished. After B'nai Brith merged in 1852 with German-Hebrew Emanu-El to form B'nai El, the latter group met in a building near Ninth Street and Lafayette Avenue for a time.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

By 1860, when St. Louis' Czech population had grown to approximately twenty-five hundred, LaSalle Park City Blocks 398, 404 and 405 in particular showed a steady increase in Bohemians, many of whom were property owners by the mid-1860s and early 1870s. Some Czechs purchased houses built earlier by Germans while others erected new ones. For example in 1867, Schaaringhausen's house at 1701 South 11th Street was transferred for \$6,800.00 to Joseph Palecek who operated a saloon at that location, and in 1865, stonemason Joseph Kletza purchased the two small brick alley houses at 1817 and 1819 South 11th Street. Wenzel Nowotny, a finisher, on the other hand acquired two adjacent lots in 1857 and 1865 and by 1875, had constructed 1705 and 1707-09 South 11th Street, adding a mansard and new cornice to 1705 circa 1885. (Photo #10)

An early source of employment in the Soulard Additions was provided by the St. Louis Cotton Factory located by 1848 on Menard Street in City Block 398. Established by Adolphus Meier, a successful German-born St. Louis merchant, the mill was the first to be constructed west of the Mississippi River. With 250 hands employed (and \$100,000.00 invested capital), Meier's factory greatly outdistanced the city-wide average in 1856 of 26.8 workers per factory.<sup>7</sup> In March 1857, the factory was destroyed by fire but within a year a new larger three-story brick building fronted 150 feet on Menard. (Figure #3-top) St. Louis' brief flourishing as a cotton market during the Civil War when New Orleans' port was closed may have prompted Meier in 1863 to enlarge the building to the north, completing the 300-foot Menard (east) elevation as illustrated in Figure #3-bottom. By 1875, two additions to the west on Lafayette and Soulard filled the eastern half of the block to the alley.<sup>8</sup> (Figure #4) Portions of both the interior and exterior of these three building periods (1858-75) survive, including an exceptionally fine cast iron spiral staircase in the central entrance tower (1858). (See Section 7.) The early presence of the factory in the eastern half of City Block 398 in no way retarded residential development of the western half; by 1858, several one- and two-story houses were standing and in 1866, nearly two hundred Czechs and Germans lived in that half block. Residential building permits continued to be issued into the 1890s.

Mill employment had increased by 1875 to 320, most of whom (275) were women and girls. Daily production averaged "9,000 yards of sheeting, 3,200 pounds of yarn for country use, 1,000 pounds of batting and 189 bags."<sup>9</sup> The mill was considered a valuable asset to St. Louis as the city attempted to capture a sizable share of the cotton trade in the 1870s. Adolphus Meier and his son, Theodore, were instrumental in launching St. Louis as a major cotton market through promotion of railways and cash premiums to attract cotton shipments to St. Louis. Theodore Meier was elected the first President of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, incorporated in 1874 to boost cotton trade in the city.<sup>10</sup> By 1880, St. Louis was the third largest cotton market in the United States and the largest interior market in the world.<sup>11</sup>

While the Soulard Additions were rapidly filling up with immigrant flats, across Park Avenue in Morton's Addition, affluent native-born Americans were constructing mansions on spacious park-like grounds lying between Park Avenue and Hickory Street and 11th (Stoddard) and 13th (Morton) Streets. (Figure #2 and Photo #1) By 1856,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

For NPS use only

received

date entered

only two large houses had been built, one belonging to lumber merchant William Morrison and the other owned by banker Henry Bacon. (Both razed.) Morrison had purchased an entire block of his uncle's subdivision in 1841 although George Morton, partner in an early St. Louis architectural firm, Morton & LaVeille, apparently never built on his land. The fortunes of Massachusetts-born Bacon had risen quickly following his marriage to Julia Page, daughter of wealthy, former St. Louis mayor, Daniel D. Page. The banking house organized by Page and Bacon in 1848 was the largest in the West, having receipts of over \$80 million in 1854 and a branch bank in San Francisco. Page also had vast real estate holdings in St. Louis including land in Morton's Addition on which Bacon erected his impressive Greek Revival home. However, in January of 1855, the enormous prosperity enjoyed by Bacon and Page collapsed when the doors of their bank were permanently closed in the wake of a nation-wide recession. In liquidating assets to meet creditors, Page platted his Southern Addition in 1856, an undeveloped meadow extending from Hickory Street south to Park Avenue and from 11th Street east to the alley behind Ninth Street in City Block 363W. (Figure #2) (Bacon sold his mansion to industrialist Oliver Garrison and later moved to San Francisco where he regained his fortune.)<sup>12</sup>

Located only a short distance south of the city center, Page's Addition proved to be a popular one for middle-class merchants and manufacturers with business addresses in downtown St. Louis and in the growing industrial area immediately to the east. Lots were sold and built upon rapidly so that by 1875, only a few parcels remained vacant. (Photo #1 ) In contrast to housing in the Souldard Additions, a large percentage of houses in Page's Addition were built for single families and followed current stylistic fashions, although more modest examples shared vernacular traditions found south of Park Avenue. While a great number of houses unfortunately have been demolished, the Page Addition still contains St. Louis' finest and most varied concentration of 1860s, middle-class houses.

The earliest home owners in the Page Addition were predominately naturalized Germans engaged principally as wholesale and retail merchants and small manufacturers. By 1860, more than fifty thousand Germans were living in St. Louis, representing the largest number of German born in any American city outside of New York City and nearly one-third of St. Louis' total population. Ward 2 which included Page's Addition was fifty-five percent German in 1858;<sup>13</sup> it remained one of the most heavily German wards for several decades. Visiting St. Louis circa 1873, the author of Missouri's Manufacturers commented that the city's "Gallic element" had been replaced by a large "Teutonic population" which he estimated to exceed 150,000 counting children born of German parents. Germans, he noted, had contributed distinguished journalism to the city's four German dailies which "played no small role upon the state of national politics," and,

In commerce they have mingled liberally with the Americans; names of both nationalities are allied in banking and in all the great wholesale businesses. . . . At the time of my visit, a German was president of the city council, and bank presidents, directors of companies, and men highly distinguished in business and society, who boast German descent, are counted by hundreds.<sup>14</sup>



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

For NPS use only

received

date entered

More recent historians have also acknowledged the significant role played by Germans in developing St. Louis' economy. Depending heavily on small-scale manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing before 1870, the city's economy was greatly stimulated and diversified by German artisans, merchants and manufacturers who helped transform St. Louis' focus from commercial to industrial by the 1870s. Between 1860 and 1870, St. Louis experienced its most "phenomenal and sustained" industrial growth.<sup>15</sup> Residents of houses standing in the Page Addition today were involved in at least four of the top eleven lines of manufacture which made the greatest gains in that decade (lumber, iron foundries, tobacco and pork packing). Other residents (importers of fancy groceries, liquor and wine) helped establish St. Louis as a leading internal port,<sup>16</sup> and several were also founders and directors of German banks, insurance and house building companies.

The most impressive single group of buildings in Page's Addition and a unique urban row in the city are eleven town houses built by the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company between 1860 and 1864 at 936-938 Morrison and 1300-1322 South Tenth Street. Their fine Italianate cast iron lintels are examples of ornamental iron which once embellished numerous St. Louis homes. Organized in 1859, St. Louis Mutual was the oldest building association in the city and the first to introduce the system to the West.<sup>17</sup> Most of the Directors in 1860 were German including Otto P. Koenig, a German-trained architect who very likely supplied plans for the houses. (In 1855, Koenig had designed B'nai El's first temple several blocks northeast at Sixth and Cerre.) George Schlosstein, one of the company's founders and a Director for twenty years lived at 1300 South Tenth Street. Born in Bavaria, he came to St. Louis in 1853 where he soon became a prosperous importer of wines and liquors.<sup>18</sup> Another Director and also a founding member of B'nai El Temple, Leopold R. Strauss, lived next door at 1302 South Tenth Street. Strauss and Nathan Falk at 1304 were partners in a wholesale tobacco firm. The 22-foot lot and house at 938 Morrison was purchased for \$3,899 in 1860 by Charles E. Salomon, a German born and trained County Surveyor who laid out many of the city's early subdivisions. Salomon's brother-in-law, Julius Pitzman, a German engineer and later County Surveyor, also lived with the Salomon family in the 1860s. Pitzman was living there in 1867 when he laid out Benton Place, the first of St. Louis' forty-seven private places which he designed. Other early town house residents included the proprietor of a brass foundry, a wood engraver, wholesale importer of fancy groceries and wines, a commission merchant and the owner of a wholesale hardware firm. (Photos #20 & #21)

A row of five detached houses on Hickory Street are also important examples of the 1860s middle-class, Italianate mode. (Photo #22) 916 Hickory (far right) was built in 1859 for John Pullis, partner in one of St. Louis' leading pioneer architectural iron foundries. The house displays Pullis Co. products in the cast iron lintels and filigree iron porch originally installed on the front facade and now on the west elevation. In 1856-59, the Pullis Co. expanded production in new buildings constructed only a block east of John Pullis' house. This Hickory plant was further enlarged after the Civil War when the firm specialized in iron storefronts along with other architectural iron which was distributed throughout the South, the West and Mexico. Pullis, who moved to St. Louis from New York State,<sup>19</sup> was one of



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

the few native Americans in the Page Addition. His neighbors to the east were all German naturalized citizens: Gustave Mueller, wholesale grocer (912); Nicholas Jost, furniture and carriage manufacturer (908); Frederick Behrens, provisions and produce and Secretary and Treasurer of the German Mutual Life Insurance Co. (902); and corner grocer C. Joseph Minges whose simply detailed, three-story building was occupied by more than one family.

Other houses from the 1860s in the Page Addition vary in size and pretension. 905 Morrison, with a five-bay facade forming a long "L" to the rear, is the largest single house. Built in 1866 for Dr. Charles F. Hauck, it was provided with a side entrance (near the projecting bay) presumably for patients. (Photo #23 ) When Hauck arrived in St. Louis from Germany in 1849, he was among the city's small number of German doctors. Following his death in 1882, two of his sons, Eugene and Louis, continued practicing medicine in the family house; Louis, as late as 1906. Both sons were members of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Union Club and the Liederkrantz Society,<sup>20</sup> the most exclusive of the German Social clubs; Louis was also a member of the South St. Louis Turnverein. Examples of moderately sized houses dating to the mid-1860s are found at 922 and 928 Morrison and 920 Rutger. Each is three bays wide with flat stone lintels and a wooden cornice; they were built for lumber dealer August Lisse (also a founder of the International Bank), pork packer George Bayha and bricklayer Philip Roettger, respectively. These houses, along with several smaller ones (two bays wide) are related stylistically to multi-family units south of Park Avenue in the Soulard Additions. They represent a middle-class classical vernacular design tradition of which few early examples remain in St. Louis. Among the two-bay single-family detached houses built in the 1860s are three on Morrison (908, 921 and 925) and two on Rutger (921 and 934); owners were engaged as a retail hatter, bank cashier, partner in a marble works, proprietor of a large barber shop and toy manufacturer.

The business career of Nicholas Guerdan, who built 908 Morrison Avenue, well illustrates the upward mobility of many German merchants living in Page's Addition. Born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1839, Guerdan began working for a St. Louis hat dealer when he was thirteen. At the time he built 908 Morrison (circa 1864), he was a partner in the oldest retail hat firm in the city. By 1880, he was sole owner of the Guerdan Hat Co., one of downtown St. Louis' most prominent hatters. Specializing in Stetson hats, the Guerdan Co. boasted Philadelphia manufacturer John B. Stetson as a Director.<sup>21</sup>

Another small house, 921 Rutger Street, is noteworthy as the only surviving house of two known ones in the District which was owned (circa 1867-1876) by a black. Robert J. Wilkenson and his neighbor, Henry Clamorgan, across the street at 938 Rutger (demolished) were both proprietors of successful and fashionable barber shops in downtown St. Louis. Since mid-nineteenth century social custom deterred whites from serving as barbers, the trade became a highly lucrative one for St. Louis blacks, whom Cyprian Clamorgan wittily described as taking to,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

razors and soap as naturally as a young duck to a pool of water, or a strapped Frenchman to dancing; they certainly make the best barbers in the world, and were doubtless intended by nature for the art. In its exercise, they take white men by the nose without giving offense, and without causing an effusion of blood.<sup>22</sup>

In his book, The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis (1858), Clamorgan described Wilkenson's shop as "one of the most frequented in the city." Having arrived in St. Louis from Cincinnati by 1842, Wilkenson later married a St. Louisan "whose connections enabled him to obtain admission into society."<sup>23</sup> (By 1871, Wilkenson's estate was valued at \$25,000.) The Clamorgan family was one of the free black clans who, because of their descent from wealthy, eighteenth century St. Louis French, Dutch and Anglo landholders, enjoyed special privileges and respect in the St. Louis white community. (Wilkenson's house is illustrated in Photo #16--center.)

The staunch abolitionist Union loyalties of St. Louis Germans undoubtedly eased the acceptance on Rutger Street of the Wilkenson and Clamorgan families. Indeed the Germans had proved a valuable resource in 1861 when St. Louis was perilously close to giving allegiance to the Confederacy. Their anti-slavery convictions gave St. Louis Union leaders the much needed support to secure the city for the North. Most of the volunteers in the Home Guards or Union Clubs were German and the First and Second Wards in LaSalle Park had formed the first companies of German volunteers mustered into the United States Army. Surveyor Charles E. Salomon of 938 Morrison Avenue was elected Colonel of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers in 1861 and Julius Pitzman of the same address was a Major in the Union Army wounded in battle. Other LaSalle Park residents also served on the Union side. When the Union Clubs captured the arsenal (the "key to St. Louis") the South lost not only the city but the state as well. The surrender in May 1861 of Camp Jackson (just outside St. Louis) to German-manned troops was a pivotal event for the outcome of the War. Without this Union victory, "Missouri would have joined the Confederacy. . .and, with her vast resources to command, Lee's soldiers would not have been starved and broken into surrender."<sup>24</sup>

The Union Clubs drilled secretly in St. Louis' first Turnverein, organized in 1850 and one of the earliest in the United States. Virtually inactive during the Civil War due to the large number of Turners enlisted in the Union forces, the St. Louis Society reorganized and expanded after the War. A second group, LaSalle Park's South St. Louis Turnverein, was established in 1869 and erected the present building on the Corner of Carroll and Tenth Streets in 1881. Francis P. Becker, a founder and President of the South St. Louis group, was also involved with the organization in 1865 of the North American Turnerbund, a national association of Turners. In 1878, the official headquarters of the Turnerbund was transferred from Chicago to St. Louis where it remained until 1897. South St. Louis Turnverein members served as President, Vice President and Directors of the national group during the years of St. Louis leadership.

The strong interest St. Louis Turners early demonstrated in providing gymnastic instruction for children lent support to the Turnerbund's efforts both nationally and locally to establish physical education in the public schools. South St. Louis Turner instructor, George Wittich, was one of six Turners appointed by the Board of

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 10

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Education in 1890 to introduce physical education on a trial basis in St. Louis schools. The program proved successful and in 1891, Wittich was appointed first Supervisor of Physical Education in the St. Louis schools -- a position he held until 1903. Wittich also continued to instruct at the South Side Turnverein which at the turn of the century boasted the largest enrollment of young people in the country. At this time membership of the St. Louis District (which included Turnvereins in Missouri, Southern Illinois and Little Rock, Arkansas) was the largest in the country, and St. Louis' own eleven Turner Societies outnumbered any other city. (The South side Turnverein ranked second largest in the city.) In 1899, St. Louis Turners inaugurated a movement to establish public playgrounds and gymnasiums in the city by contributing proceeds from a gymnastic demonstration; they were also early advocates of incorporating indoor and outdoor play space into plans for new school buildings in St. Louis.<sup>25</sup>

The South St. Louis Turnverein building is the only surviving nineteenth century Hall on the south side and one of just two remaining in the city. (The other extant building, the North St. Louis Turnverein, is located on the north side and was erected between 1879 and 1898.) Constructed in three stages (1881; 1884; 1905), the Tenth Street facade of the South St. Louis Turnverein is unified through repetition of the design of the earliest three bays which front 60 feet on Tenth Street from the corner of Carroll Street. This original section was designed by German-trained St. Louis architects Otto J. Wilhemi (1852-1925) and Ernst C. Janssen (185?-1946) who the same year had drawn plans for the nearby Liederkrantz Club at 13th Street and Chouteau Avenue. (Demolished.) Among the most prominent of the city's German-American architects, both men later worked independently and received commissions for several other German institutional buildings (most of which have been demolished) and numerous large homes for Germans living in prestigious neighborhoods throughout the city. Despite the loss of the cornice and center bay parapet on the Tenth Street facade, the exterior of the building retains major articulating features such as the prominent two-story piers on the east and south facades and the deep ornamental brick corbelling at the cornice on both the south and north elevations of the 1881 portion. (Photos #37 & #38)

While the largest number of nineteenth century St. Louis Germans were Roman Catholic, Protestant churches were also established by the Germans throughout the century. LaSalle Park's example, the First German Presbyterian Church, was established by 1866 on the southwest corner of Tenth and Ruger Streets in a small Gothic brick chapel which is still standing. The lot had been purchased by pastor Adalbert van der Lippe with funds sent from Germany and the larger adjoining church was completed in 1871 at a cost of \$6,200. (Photo #35 ) Approximately fifty families were members in 1883. Although unprepossessing in form and ornamentation, the building is significant as one of the city's few remaining examples of a "corbelled brick" style which once was widely employed on St. Louis churches.

Approximately one-third of LaSalle Park's houses feature mansard roofs, first introduced in St. Louis around 1866. According to the Missouri Republican in 1876, mansards had proliferated to fever proportions in every section of St. Louis, "when it was discovered that this trick of architectural ornament cost very little more money than the old way of building."<sup>26</sup> Although the mansard in combination with the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 11

For NPS use only

received

date entered

stone front had become "tiresome" to the newspaper critic, the mansard remained a highly popular roof treatment in St. Louis both for new houses and as additions to older ones well into the first decade of the twentieth century. Late manifestations of mansards (post-1885) are found principally in immigrant neighborhoods where architectural conservatism was strongest and styles slow to change. Although Urban Renewal has greatly reduced St. Louis' mansard style houses, the city still retains the most numerous and diverse examples in the state. Most likely the St. Louis mansard also had an impact on outlying areas; the Governor's mansion in Jefferson City (1871) is a prominent example by St. Louis architect George I. Barnett.

LaSalle Park today has good representative examples of relatively early mansards (before 1875) and a number of later ones. The first houses constructed in the mansard style (as well as the only stone fronts), appeared north of Park Avenue on Rutger Street and Morrison Avenue in the Morton and Page Additions. (Photos #44) The most elaborate mansard house, 911 Park Avenue, displays a rich variety of ornament, including two-story pilasters enclosing a projecting pavillion accented with a separate roof. (Photo #14) Built circa 1878 for Ernst Schlueter, partner in the Christopher & Simpson Architectural Iron Co., the house survives with original filigree iron porch steps (rare in the city) and iron fencing, undoubtedly products of Schlueter's firm once located a block east at Ninth and Park. 900 Rutger is noteworthy for combining an early mansard house (before 1875) in the rear portion of the building with a mansarded front section (circa 1890) lavishly embellished with ornamental brick, terra cotta, wood and a cast iron storefront manufactured by Union Iron & Foundry. (Photo #31)

South of Park Avenue in the Soulard Additions the mansard was slower to appear. Although Mathias Backer updated his 1850s house at 1413 South Tenth Street with a flared mansard by 1875, the remaining blocks were without examples. However, within a decade, mansarded houses began to fill empty lots in this section of the Multiple Resource Area. The largest clustering stands in City Block 404, the western half of which was not subdivided into building lots by owner Henry C. Soulard until circa 1881. Soulard's 1840s mansion dominated the west wide of 12th Street (formerly State Street) opposite this block which he obviously reserved for privacy. (Photo #2) Between circa 1882 and 1890, the 12th Street frontage of City Block 404 was filled with two- to four-family houses built for the most part by Bohemian artisans and tradesmen. Several of the mansarded houses (along with gabled roof ones) in both City Blocks 404 and 405 employ elaborate brick cornices illustrating an interesting variety of molded brick and terra cotta ornament which was available as stock items by the mid-1880s in St. Louis. (Photos #8 & 29) In addition to the cornice, the facade of 1720 South 12th is enriched with decorative terra cotta around the windows and in a central panel. It was built in 1888 by watchman Joseph Tyckwart who also erected the multi-family 1722-24 South 12th Street circa 1882 on the adjacent lot to the south. A particularly fine example of a High Victorian multi-family mansard house was constructed circa 1885 by Joseph B. Baier at 1727-31 South 11th; extending nine bays on both Soulard and 11th Streets, it displays an ornamental cast iron corner storefront. (Photo #34) A number of other houses of the 1870s and early 1880s employ gabled roofs and late adaptations of Italianate bracketed wooden cornices along with

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 12

For NPS use only

received

date entered

round or segmentally arched doorways. (Photo #24)

At the turn of the century, St. Louis' Czech community was at the peak of its size and prosperity. Between seven and eight thousand Czechs were scattered throughout an expanded neighborhood (known then as Bohemian Hill) which reached from Park Avenue south to Cherokee and from Broadway west to 18th Street. The largest concentration, however, was still centered in blocks around St. John Nepomuk Church in the Multiple Resource Area and in blocks cleared for Interstate 55 and the housing projects across 12th Street. A 1902 feature article on the Bohemian settlement described it as a cohesive, self-contained community with its own bank, churches, schools, amusement halls, building society and "quaint home life, where music rules supreme." On a typical Saturday, women and girls could be found scrubbing front steps and sidewalks and washing windows while singing aloud. The Bohemians' instinct for music and pride in the heritage of the fatherland (Dvorak, Smetana, etc.) had fostered a strong musical tradition in St. Louis where, "everyone of these Bohemians has music instruments in his own house, the poor as well as the rich, and in nearly every home all members of the family are musicians." According to the newspaper, Frenchtown's Bohemian community had produced leading musicians in prominent musical groups, including one on tour in California.<sup>27</sup>

Both Germans and Czechs supplied a working force which was the foundation of St. Louis' position of the fourth manufacturing city in the nation by 1900. In particular, the shoe industry which had leaped from ninth to third place nationally by 1905 had benefited from the city's high percentage of skilled German and Czech immigrants.<sup>28</sup> Two major shoe factories were within a few blocks walking distance of LaSalle Park and numerous other manufacturing plants were located in the heavily industrial area to the east. Within the Multiple Resource Area boundaries, the St. Louis Cotton Factory building on Menard Street was reopened in 1900 as a cordage mill after being closed for several years in the 1890s. Expansion of the mill by the new owner, the American Manufacturing Co. (a bagging firm founded circa 1878 by St. Louisans Lorraine F. Jones, Isaac S. Warren and Benjamin and Anderson Gratz) resulted in an industrial complex filling a full city block by 1913.

With plans drawn up by St. Louis architects, Dietering & Klipstein, alterations which began in 1899 brought the old mill up to progressive turn-of-the-century industrial design ideals. Most notable was the construction of a new Menard Street facade which opened the wall with large, airy windows. (Photo #41 & Figure #3) A 1904 feature article on the St. Louis Cordage Company (subsidiary of American Manufacturing Co.) commented on the "well-ventilated and lighted" factory and the favorable working conditions. Employees were provided with sanitary plumbing and free medical treatment by a physician who visited the mills daily.<sup>29</sup> Such conditions were not the norm in St. Louis judging by reports of the State Inspectors who decried Missouri's deficient labor protection laws and inadequate factory inspection system in the early twentieth century. The Cordage Company specialized in the production of nearly one hundred different kinds of sisal rope and twine manufactured from the fiber of a Mexican cactus. Production was directed primarily at the Western trade where a great demand existed for sisal products, used extensively as cowboy rope, binder

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 13

For NPS use only

received

date entered

twine and rope for farm products, sawmill lath yarn and clothes line. Daily production was described as equivalent to four thousand miles of yarn.<sup>30</sup>

The cordage mill gradually absorbed the western half of City Block 398 through incorporation of existing nineteenth century houses and construction of new warehouses in 1913 on 11th Street. (The three-story brick building across the street at 1715 South 11th was also constructed by the cordage mill for office and warehouse use in 1912.) The cordage division of the American Manufacturing Co. eventually moved its corporate offices to Brooklyn, New York, and expanded operations into other cities. The company became one of the major manufacturers of cordage in the United States and the 275,00 square feet of the St. Louis mill was among its largest plants. A large percentage of the company's work force in the twentieth century continued to be drawn from neighborhood ethnic groups. Until the end of World War II, foremen were required to have a speaking knowledge of some German dialect due to the great number of foreign-speaking laborers at the mill.<sup>31</sup>

Another building on Menard Street, Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church, is closely associated with the history of working-class Czechs and later ethnic groups living in the LaSalle Park/Soulard neighborhood. The church was the outgrowth of a Presbyterian Mission Sunday School which met in several nearby neighborhood locations before erecting the present building on Menard and Julia Streets in 1896. First established during the Civil War at Ninth and Barry, the mission was reorganized in 1875 at Ninth Street and Chouteau Avenue by one of its teachers, William H. Markham (1826-1901), a successful St. Louis businessman. In 1877, the school moved to a hall above the old Soulard Market building at Eighth and Carroll Streets in the heart of a Bohemian tenement district noted among the "Poor of St. Louis" in 1891.<sup>32</sup> The Mission's work earned the praise of St. Louis' Chief of Police who remarked that "the restraining influence of the Soulard Market Mission is worth one hundred policemen a year to that part of the city."<sup>33</sup> Just before the destruction of the market building in 1896 by a tornado, the Sunday School was reported to be the largest Presbyterian mission in the country with attendance averaging over one thousand.<sup>34</sup> During construction of the new building, the mission met in the First German Presbyterian Church on Rutger and Tenth Street which later established a small mission on Victor Street, a number of blocks south of the Multiple Resource Area. Designed by prominent St. Louis architects Grable, Weber & Groves<sup>35</sup> in the Colonial Revival style, the new Menard Street Mission introduced the most up-to-date St. Louis architectural fashion into a stronghold of conservative vernacular building traditions. (Photo #40-right)

After the death in 1901 of William H. Markham, Sunday School superintendent for many years, the Menard Street Mission was reorganized the same year as Markham Memorial Presbyterian Church. Unlike many Protestant mission groups who worked only in the English language, Markham Memorial greatly increased its outreach and effectiveness through employment of Bohemians who visited Czech families and organized classes and clubs.<sup>36</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 14

Only a few other buildings in the Multiple Resource Area outside of Markham Memorial reflect new stylistic modes fashionable in the 1890s. Two houses in the Morton Addition at 1114 and 1116 Rutger Street and an 1892 multi-family unit at 1014-16 Marion Street in the Soulard Addition employ picturesque gabled facades. 926 Morrison Avenue, built in 1895 for Carl Schraubstadter, exhibits stepped gabled parapets and an unusual Art Nouveau terra cotta frieze. Schraubstadter purchased 928 Morrison in 1882 and then constructed adjacent 926 on one of the last vacant lots in Page's Addition. Trained extensively in the type foundry and printing business in his native Dresden, Germany, Schraubstadter (1827-1897) came to America in 1854 and worked twenty years for the Boston Type Foundry. After coming to St. Louis in 1874, he and James A. St. John established the Central Type Foundry here and in 1888, purchased controlling interest in the Boston Type Foundry. Schraubstadter is credited with important contributions to type making, including perfecting raised type used for printing for the blind.<sup>37</sup> Representative of the predominately middle-class home owners of German descent still living in Page's Addition in the 1890s, Schraubstadter was also among the LaSalle Park residents living north of Park Avenue who were listing in Gould's Blue Book, a local indicator of social status.

The general prosperity enjoyed by German residents in the Multiple Resource Area was highlighted by an attempt in 1891 to build a new church at Rutger and 13th Streets for St. Mary of Victories, the working-class, mother church of German Catholics. The proposed new location, some blocks to the west of the old church, was chosen to attract Germans then attending St. Vincent de Paul's Church which served both German- and English-speaking Catholics. Although the lot had been purchased, construction was never begun as a result of complaints from priests at St. Vincent's who argued it was an injustice to draw away their wealthy German parishioners as well as unlawful to build a new parish church within the limits of another parish.<sup>38</sup>

An unexpected but significant turning point in the neighborhood's history occurred May 27, 1896, when the most devastating tornado ever to strike St. Louis raged through Frenchtown, leaving piles of debris where homes, stores and churches once stood. Although there appears to be little evidence of tornado damage on houses now standing in the Multiple Resource Area, the extent of destruction in nearby streets undermined the stability of the neighborhood<sup>39</sup> which already had begun to lose a few middle-class Germans to new housing and subdivisions further west. By 1913, the majority of St. Vincent de Paul members no longer lived in the parish. Other signs of change were apparent when Markham Memorial (circa 1915) began to serve immigrants from the Balkan states who were replacing Bohemians as they left the old neighborhood. Church-sponsored volunteers also worked with a colony of Lebanese who were clustered on Hickory, LaSalle and Papin Streets as far west as Tenth Street.<sup>40</sup> (The Pullis house at 916 Hickory was later purchased by the Lebanese Simon family who produced a President of the Board of Alderman, now Judge Simon.) The South St. Louis Turnverein closed its doors and by 1920, the building was occupied by a machine shop company. However, despite demographic shifts, LaSalle Park's structural and residential density remained high into the mid-twentieth century as illustrated in an aerial photograph of the area taken in 1953. Although a number



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 15

For NPS use only

received

date entered

of houses in Morton's Addition were razed circa 1920 when 12th Street (now Tucker Boulevard) was extended southward from Chouteau to Park Avenue, buildings still stood on the west side of 12th Street until the Darst-Webbe and Clinton-Peabody housing projects were constructed in 1956. (Photo #3)

When St. Louis published its first comprehensive plan in 1947, proposals were made for a system of Interstate Highways and demolition and new construction for all of LaSalle Park, Lafayette Park to the west and most of the Souldard neighborhood to the south (Figure #1). By the mid-1950s, construction of Interstate 55 was under-way. However, it was not until LaSalle Park was declared an Urban Renewal Area in 1969 that extensive demolition was begun within the Multiple Resource Area boundaries. At that point, Ralston Purina (whose world headquarters are located on Chouteau Avenue adjacent to LaSalle Park, see Site Plan) became involved in the area's re-development through commitment of \$2 million to match a Housing & Urban Development grant to the city. By 1972, Ralston was also acting directly as a developer through its subsidiary, the LaSalle Park Redevelopment Corporation. In an unprecedented corporate gesture, Ralston began restoration of some of the most significant houses on Morrison Avenue and South Tenth Street. Acting as a catalyst to attract home owners to the area, the company sold at cost or less the renovated buildings as well as shells and stabilized structures. Since the inception of the renewal project, Ralston, in partnership with the St. Louis Land Clearance for Reutilization Authority, has reviewed both new construction and restoration work, which it continues to do.<sup>41</sup>

Today, LaSalle Park is one of St. Louis' most successful revitalized historic neighborhoods. Conveniently located near downtown St. Louis and partially improved now with new streets, sidewalks and lights, the area offers more amenities than many of the city's other historic residential areas. New living units designed to relate architecturally to the historic structures have also contributed to the area's success and popularity, as has an awareness of LaSalle Park's significant history. The new low-rise housing for the elderly in City Block 466W (See Site Plan.) constructed by St. Raymond's Maronite Catholic Church on nearby Lebanon Drive has brought back residents who grew up in the old neighborhood. With the majority of more than one hundred buildings now restored to their original commercial and residential use, LaSalle Park's future is bright. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places will give official recognition to the Multiple Resource Area's important role in the growth and development of nineteenth century St. Louis.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 16

SPECK DISTRICT

A row of nine, contiguous houses at 1100 through 1116 Rutger Street (City Block 474E) forms a small but cohesive district unified by scale, materials, design, setting and historical associations. (Photo #44) District boundaries were determined by the existence of non-contributing new construction and open space (parks/playgrounds) on all edges. (See Site Plan.)

Constructed between 1874 and 1890, the houses represent the last phase of development and the only extant buildings in George Morton's exclusive Addition of 1837. (Figure #2) At the time Compton & Dry's Pictorial St. Louis was published in 1875, the blocks of Morton's Addition bounded by Hickory Street, Park Avenue, 11th Street (Stoddard) and 13th Street (Morton) were still reserved principally for a few large mansions on generous grounds. However, at the southwest corner of 11th and Rutger (Autumn) Streets, a group of three town houses (1100-02-04 Rutger) had recently been constructed by Judge Charles Speck, at that time owner of all of the land in present-day City Blocks 473E and 474E. (See Site Plan.) Speck's own house, 1206 Morrison Avenue, identified as #16 in Compton & Dry (Photo #1) also stood on this property until its 1909 demolition.

German-born Speck (1827-1896) had been a resident of St. Louis since infancy, returning to Bonn for his college education. A prosperous wholesale importer of fancy goods, notion and toys, Speck was one of the founders of St. Louis' first Turnverein (1850) and in 1871, was elected justice of the County Court. By 1865, he was living at 1206 Morrison Avenue where he remained until his death. The District's first three houses were constructed circa 1874 when Speck was President of the Lafayette Mutual Building Association. He deeded one of the three, 1104 Rutger, in 1875 to his daughter Laura, who lived there with her husband Vernon Knapp, a lawyer and member of the family of publishers of the St. Louis Republic. The houses were designed by German-born and trained architect Frederick William Raeder (1832-?) who at that time was also Professor of Architecture at Washington University in St. Louis. After settling in St. Louis in 1867, Raeder served as architect for the St. Louis Board of Public Schools (1871-73) and designed numerous St. Louis schools, churches and Peper's Tobacco Factory -- now Raeder Place in Laclede's Landing on the riverfront. He lived nearby in Lafayette Square.

The remaining lots (1106-1116 Rutger) which Speck sold off between 1883 and 1889 carried deed restrictions devised to control both the land use and the quality of buildings erected. The first parcel (with a frontage of 50 feet) was sold in 1883 to Mrs. Ida Kissel for \$2,700. The houses she constructed (1106-08-10 Rutger) fulfilled Speck's requirement that "neat buildings with stone front toward Autumn Street" be erected on the property and observe a set-back of 20 feet. Other stipulations prohibited for a period of thirty years any "Family Grocery, Apothecary, Shop, Coffee House, Eating House, Restaurant, Beer House, Dram Shop, Steam Engine for Manufacturing, Theatre, Circus, or any other business of Amusement." The same restrictions protected

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 17

For NPS use only

received

date entered

the last three lots (sold in 1888 and 1889) with the exception that the houses on these lots (1112, 1114 and 1116 Rutger) were allowed either a "stone or an ornamental stock brick front" and were specifically required to be "not less than two stories in height." While not as stringent or encompassing as the deed restrictions which established St. Louis' private streets, Speck's clauses nevertheless represented a considerable refinement over earlier instruments such as the Soulard provisos which prohibited only extreme "nuisances" such as graveyards and slaughterhouses. Speck's deeds also set his development apart from the unrestricted Page Addition where corner groceries/saloons and at least one shop and office could be found, and set-back was uneven.

Architecturally the nine houses are well-preserved, good representative examples of middle-class houses found in St. Louis in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Their uniform set-back of 20 feet and unbroken rhythm of cornice lines and two- and three-bay facades form a strong cohesive streetscape, while differences in detailing and materials illustrate changing fashions during the fifteen year period of their construction. The three stone fronts constructed by Speck exhibit lingering Italianate influence in the paired round-headed facade windows while the adjacent three stone fronts (1106-08-10) dating circa 1884 introduce rectangular windows trimmed with cut-stone motifs popular by that time. The three houses constructed circa 1889-1890 at the end of the row exchange stone fronts for pressed brick facades and the last two (1114 and 1116) adopt picturesque gabled roof lines, in place of the mansards on the other seven houses. Rentors and owners (with both Anglo and German names) occupying the nine houses in the early 1890s included two druggists, a wholesale grocer, tailor, stenographer, insurance agent, harness manufacturer, salesman and jeweler -- Steven D. Culbertson, founding partner in a still-prominent St. Louis jewelry firm, Hess & Culbertson. By the 1930s, occupants were factory and brewery workers with more than one family in each house.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>George Hellmuth Kellner, "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-1860" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1973), pp. 87-101.

<sup>2</sup>John Rothensteiner, History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis In Its Various Stages of Development from A.D. 1673 to A.D. 1928, 2 vols. (St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy Company, 1928), 1: 833-835.

<sup>3</sup>The Catholic Cabinet 1 (April 1844) reported that the "truly classic proportions of the plans" were drawn by "Barnet [sic] & Co." Local tradition assigns the facade and tower (added within five years) to contractor Franz Saler.

<sup>4</sup>John Rodabough, Frenchtown (St. Louis: Sunrise Publishing Company, Inc., 1980), p. 55.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 18

<sup>5</sup>Joseph Cada, "The First Seventy-five Years" in 125th Jubilee of St. John Nepomuk Church (St. Louis: N.p., 1979), p. 35; Emily Balch, Our Slavic Fellow Citizens (N.p.: no date), p. 210, quoted in Ruth Crawford, The Immigrant in St. Louis (St. Louis: St. Louis School of Social Economy, 1916), p. 11.

<sup>6</sup>Donald Irving Makovsky, "Origin and Early History of the United Hebrew Congregation of St. Louis, 1841-1859" (M.A. thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1958), p. 334.

<sup>7</sup>Kellner, p. 277.

<sup>8</sup>Richard J. Compton and Camille N. Dry, Pictorial St. Louis - 1875 (St. Louis: N.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971), p. 162.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>The Inland Monthly 6 (October 1874): 127-128.

<sup>11</sup>James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri (Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981), p. 292.

<sup>12</sup>Richard Edwards and M. Hopewell, The Great West and her Commercial Metropolis (St. Louis: Edwards Monthly, 1860), pp. 132-135; Rodabough, pp. 29-31.

<sup>13</sup>Kellner, pp. 320-321.

<sup>14</sup>Francis Devereaux, comp., Missouri Manufacturers: Her Wealth, Industry and Commerce, . . . (St. Louis: Conley Brothers, 1874), p. 28.

<sup>15</sup>Kellner, pp. 290-293.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., p. 286.

<sup>17</sup>Commercial and Architectural St. Louis and East St. Louis (St. Louis: Dumont Jones & Co., 1891), pp. 177-178.

<sup>18</sup>William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, eds., Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis (St. Louis: The Southern History Co., 1899), 4: 2000-2001.

<sup>19</sup>Rodabough, p. 113.

<sup>20</sup>James Cox, Old and New St. Louis (St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894), p. 551; p. 568.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 19

<sup>21</sup>John W. Leonard, ed., Book of St. Louisans (St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1906), p. 244; Ernest D. Kargau, Mercantile, Industrial and Professional St. Louis (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 1902), p. 591.

<sup>22</sup>Cyprian Clamorgan, The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis (St. Louis: N.p., 1858), p. 12.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid.

<sup>24</sup>Virgil C. Blum, "The Political and Military Activities of the German Element in St. Louis, 1859-1861," Missouri Historical Review 42 (January 1948): 103-129.

<sup>25</sup>Hyde and Conard, p. 2316-2317; Missouri Republican, 15 May 1881; Henry Metzner, History of the American Turners, 3rd Revised Edition (Rochester, NY: National Council of the American Turners, 1974), pp. 23-28.

<sup>26</sup>Missouri Republican, 4 May 1876.

<sup>27</sup>St. Louis Republic, 13 April 1902.

<sup>28</sup>Crawford, p. 35; Edgar M. Hoover, Jr., Location Theory and the Shoe and Leather Industries (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1937), pp. 223-225.

<sup>29</sup>"St. Louis Cordage Company: An Exposition in Itself," St. Louis Republic, 15 May 1904.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Telephone interview with Harold V. Page, retired employee of the American Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Missouri, 16 February 1983.

<sup>32</sup>St. Louis Republic, 1 January 1891.

<sup>33</sup>Hyde and Conard, p. 2104.

<sup>34</sup>"Cornerstone Laid," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 31 October 1896.

<sup>35</sup>Alfred Grable, August Weber and Albert Groves were in partnership from circa 1894 to 1897. Grable, the eldest, had worked in St. Louis since the 1850s before Weber and Cornell-trained Groves joined the firm. Their commissions included large houses in St. Louis' prestigious private places, churches and commercial buildings.

<sup>36</sup>Crawford, p. 92.

<sup>37</sup>Cox, p. 447; Hyde and Conard, pp. 2023-2024.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 20

For NPS use only

received

date entered

<sup>38</sup>Rothensteiner, 2: 553-554; Western Watchman, 9 August 1891.

<sup>39</sup>Rodabough, p. 120.

<sup>40</sup>Crawford, p. 29; pp. 92-93.

<sup>41</sup>Frank Stella, ed., Business and Preservation (New York: Inform, Inc., 1978), pp. 155-158. Ralston Purina's "unique project" was cited as the "first renewal plan of its type and magnitude to involve federal, state and local government programs, as well as the participation of a major industrial corporation."

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Multiple Resource Area -- 36 acres

Quadrangle name Cahokia, IL/MO

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	5
---	---

7	4	2	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	7	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	9	7	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	6	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C 

1	5
---	---

7	4	2	9	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	3	9	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	0	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E 

1	5
---	---

7	4	3	1	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	7	1	1	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By © 1983, Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc.

name/title <sup>1)</sup> Mary M. Stiritz, Research Associate and Jane M. Porter, Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 18 April 1983

street & number 721 Olive Street, Room 1113 telephone 314-421-6474

city or town St. Louis, state MO 63101

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Department of Natural Resources and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

date 5/19/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listing date 5/19/83  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

For NPS use only

received

date entered

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blum, Virgil C. "The Political and Military Activities of the German Element in St. Louis, 1859-1861." Missouri Historical Review 42 (January 1948): 103-29.

Cada, Joseph. "The First Seventy-five Years" in 125th Jubilee of St. John Nepomuk Church. St. Louis: N.p., 1979.

The Catholic Cabinet 1 (April 1844).

Clamorgan, Cyprian. The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis. St. Louis: N.p., 1858.

Commercial and Architectural St. Louis and East St. Louis. St. Louis: Dumont Jones & Co., 1891.

"Cornerstone Laid." St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 31 October 1896.

Cox, James. Old and New St. Louis. St. Louis: Central Biographical Publishing Co., 1894.

Crawford, Ruth. The Immigrant in St. Louis. St. Louis: St. Louis School of Social Economy, 1916.

Devereaux, Francis, comp. Missouri Manufacturers: Her Wealth, Industry and Commerce... St. Louis: Conley Brothers, 1874.

Dry, Camille N., and Compton, Richard J. Pictorial St. Louis-1875. St. Louis: N.p., 1875; reprint ed., St. Louis: Harry M. Hagen, 1971.

Edwards, Richard, and Hopewell, M. The Great West and Her Commercial Metropolis. St. Louis: Edward's Monthly, 1860.

Hoover, Edgar M., Jr. Location Theory and the Shoe and Leather Industries. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1937.

Hyde, William, and Conard, Howard L., eds. Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis. St. Louis: The Southern History Co., 1899.

Kargau, Ernest D. Mercantile, Industrial and Professional St. Louis. St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Co., c. 1902.

Kellner, George Hellmuth. "The German Element on the Urban Frontier: St. Louis, 1830-1860." PhD dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 1973.

Land, John E. St. Louis: Her Trade, Commerce and Industry. St. Louis: By the Author, 1882.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Leonard, John W., ed. The Book of St. Louisans. St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1906.

Makousky, Donald Irving. "Origin and Early History of the United Hebrew Congregation of St. Louis, 1841-1859." M.A. thesis, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1958.

Metzner, Henry. History of the American Turners. 3rd Revised Ed. Rochester, NY: National Council of the American Turners, 1974.

Missouri Republican, 4 May 1876 and 15 May 1881.

Oelsen, Laure. "George I. Barnett." M.A. thesis, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973.

Olson, Audrey Louise. "St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920: The Nature of An Immigrant Community and Its Relation to the Assimilation Process." PhD dissertation, University of Kansas, Manhattan, Kansas, 1970.

Pate, Harold V. Retired employee, American Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Missouri. Telephone Interview, 16 February 1983.

Primm, James Neal. Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri. Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981.

Rodabough, John. Frenchtown. St. Louis: Sunrise Publishing Company, Inc., 1980.

Rothensteiner, John. History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis In its Various Stages of Development from A.D. 1673 to A.D. 1928. 2 Vols. St. Louis: Blackwell-Wielandy Company, 1928.

"St. Louis Cordage Company: An Exposition in Itself." St. Louis Republic, 15 May 1904.  
St. Louis Republic, 13 April 1902 and 1 January 1891.

Stella, Frank, ed. Buisness and Preservation. New York: Inform, Inc., 1978.

Western Watchman, 9 August 1891.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

Verbal boundary description and justification.

1. LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area.

The LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area is roughly triangular in shape: It is bounded on the west by Tucker Boulevard (12th Street), a wide north/south thoroughfare which separates the MRA from the Darst-Webbe and Clinton-Peabody Housing Projects; the northern boundary is determined by extensive new construction for LaSalle Park Village and St. Raymonds' Church; to the east, there has been extensive demolition surrounding the now extant industrial buildings; the southeastern boundary is delineated by the right-of-way for Interstate 44/55 which divides the MRA from the Soulard Neighborhood to the south. The specific boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Emmet Street and the east line of Tucker Boulevard; thence northwardly along said line of Tucker, across all intervening streets and alleys, to its point of intersection with the south line of the 15-foot east/west alley of City Block 493E; thence eastwardly along said alley and its eastward projection to its point of intersection with the east line of South 11th Street; thence northwardly along said line of South 11th approximately 125 feet; thence eastwardly approximately 530 feet; thence northwardly across Morrison Avenue and along the western property line of 927 Morrison to its point of intersection with the south line of the 15-foot east/west alley of City Block 467E; thence eastwardly along said alley line approximately 200 feet; thence northwardly across said alley and along the western property line of 916 Hickory to its point of intersection with the south line of Hickory; thence eastwardly along said line of Hickory to its point of intersection with the west line of South Ninth Street; thence southwardly along said line approximately 170 feet; thence eastwardly, across South Ninth, along the northern property line of 1216 South Ninth to its point of intersection with the west line of the 15-foot north/south alley of City Block 463W; thence southwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the north line of Rutger Place; thence westwardly along said line of Rutger and its westward projection to its point of intersection with the west line of South Ninth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Ninth to its point of intersection with the north line of Park Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Park Avenue 160 feet; thence southwardly across Park Avenue and along the west line of South Ninth Street approximately 400 feet; thence westwardly 300 feet to the west line of South Tenth; thence southwardly along said line of South Tenth, across Marion, to its point of intersection with the north line of Carroll Street; thence westwardly along said line of Carroll to its point of intersection with the west line of the 15-foot north/south alley of City Block 391; thence southwardly, across Carroll, along the west alley line of the north/south alley of City Block 392N, across Julia, and along the eastern property line of 1017 Lafayette to its intersection with the north line of Lafayette; thence westwardly along said line, across Menard, to its point of intersection with the west line of Menard; thence southwardly, across Lafayette, along said line of Menard to its point of intersection with the north line of Soulard; thence westwardly along said line of Soulard to its point of intersection with the west line of South 11th Street; thence southwardly, across Soulard, along said line of S. 11th to its point of intersection with the southern property line of 1821 South 11th; thence westwardly along said line and its westward projection to its point of intersection with the west line of the 15-foot north/south alley of City Block 405;

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description of Multiple Resource Area, cont.

thence southwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the north line of Emmet Street; thence westwardly along said line of Emmet to point of origin.

2. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification for the Soulard-Page District - 16 acres

The Soulard-Page District occupies the eastern and southern sections of the Multiple Resource Area. It is separated from the MRA western boundary of Tucker Boulevard by a combination of elements: Extensive demolition in City Blocks around the National Register District of St. John Nepomuk Church; the major open space of Ray Leisure Park and Playground (City Blocks 400, 401 and 402); and new construction in City Blocks 465W, 466W and 473E. The specific boundaries for the Soulard-Page District are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Emmet Street and the east line of Tucker Boulevard; thence northwardly along said line of Tucker, crossing Soulard Street; to its intersection with the south line of Lafayette Avenue; thence eastwardly along said line of Lafayette to its intersection with the southern projection of the western property line of 1030 Julia; thence northwardly along said property line to its intersection with the south line of Julia; thence eastwardly along said line of Julia to its intersection with the west side of Menard; thence northwardly along said line of Menard, across all intervening alleys and streets to its intersection with the western projection of the northern property line of 1416 Menard; thence eastwardly along said property line to its intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 390; thence northwardly along said alley line to its intersection with the western projection of the northern property line of 1413 South Tenth Street; thence eastwardly along said property line and its eastern projection to its intersection with the east line of South Tenth; thence northwardly along said line of South Tenth, across Park Avenue, to its intersection with the north line of Park Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Park Avenue to its intersection with the west line of South Tenth Street; thence northwardly along said line of South Tenth to its intersection with the eastern projection of the north line of the east/west alley of City Block 365W; thence westwardly along said alley line to its intersection with the western property line of 1000 Rutger; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Rutger; thence eastwardly along said line of Rutger to its point of intersection with the west line of South Tenth; thence northwardly along said line of Tenth Street to its intersection with the southern (rear) property line of 1000 Morrison Avenue; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the western property of 1004 Morrison; thence northwardly along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Morrison; thence eastwardly along said line of Morrison, across South Tenth Street, to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the western property line of 937 Morrison Avenue; thence northwardly, across Morrison, along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of the east/west alley of City Block 367E; thence eastwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the southern projection of the western property line of 916 Hickory;

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 3

thence northwardly, across said alley, along said property line to its point of intersection with the south line of Hickory; thence eastwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west line of South Ninth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Ninth to its intersection with the westward projection of the northern property line of 1216 South Ninth; thence eastwardly, across South Ninth, along said property line to its intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 463W; thence southwardly along said alley line to its point of intersection with the north side of Rutger; thence westwardly along said line of Rutger and its westward projection to its intersection with the west line of South Ninth; thence southwardly along said line of South Ninth to its point of intersection with the north line of Park Avenue; thence westwardly along said line of Park to its intersection with the northward projection of the west line of South Ninth; thence southwardly, across Park, along said line of South Ninth to a point which is approximately 130 feet north, and parallel, to Marion Street; thence westwardly along the westward extension of said point to its intersection with the west line of South Tenth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Tenth to its intersection with the southern property line of 1425 South Tenth; thence westwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 390; thence southwardly along said line, across Marion, and along the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 391 to its intersection with the western projection of the northern property line of 1519-29 South Tenth Street; thence eastwardly along said line to its intersection with the west side of South Tenth Street; thence southwardly along said line of South Tenth Street to its point of intersection with the north line of Carroll; thence westwardly along said line of Carroll to its point of intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 391; thence southwardly along the southward projection of said line, across City Block 392N, Julia and City Block 392S to its point of intersection with the north line of Lafayette; thence westwardly along said line of Lafayette to its intersection with the west line of Menard; thence southwardly along said line of Menard, across Lafayette, to its intersection with the north line of Soulard; thence westwardly along said line of Soulard to its point of intersection with the west line of South 11th; thence southwardly along said line of South 11th, across Soulard, to its point of intersection with the southern property line of 1821 South 11th Street; thence westwardly along said line and its westward projection to its point of intersection with the west line of the north/south alley of City Block 405; thence southwardly along said line to its point of intersection with the north line of Emmet; thence along said line of Emmet to point of origin.

### 3. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification of the Speck District - 2 acres

The Speck District is located in City Block 474E and has been isolated from the rest of the Multiple Resource Area by new construction to the east and the open space of the Ray Leisure Park and Playground to the south. The District is bounded to the east by South 11th Street, to the north by Rutger Street, to the west by the western property line of 1116 Rutger and to the south by the north line of the east/west alley of City Block 474E.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF LASALLE PARK, ST. LOUIS

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 11

Page 1

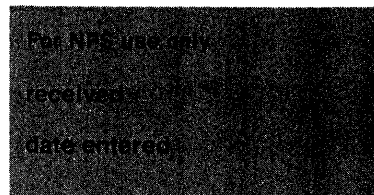
- 2) James M. Denny, Chief, Nomination-Survey  
and State Contact Person  
Department of Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Program  
P. O. Box 176  
Jefferson City

May 2, 1983  
314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number  
Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Page 101  
dhr 11

Name LaSalle Park Multiple Resource Area  
State Missouri

Comm 547

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Judge Speck District\* *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Return See below 5

Attest

2. Frenchtown District *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Return TS

Attest

3. St. Vincents District

Keeper

Return S

Attest

4. Cordage Mill District *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Return S

Attest

5. Turnverein District

Keeper

Return S

Attest

6. Markham Memorial District

Keeper

Return S

Attest

\* 7. RESUBMITTED AS  
Speck District *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Beck Groover 8/19/83

Attest

8. Soulard-Page District

Keeper

Beck Groover 8/19/83

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest